ANNALS

OF THE

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1953-1954

The Inter-American Conference

The Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

The Council and its Organs

The Pan American Union

Specialized Organizations and Conferences

Program of Technical Cooperation

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATE

GENERAL SECRETARIAT · PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CARLOS DÁVILA, *Secretary General* WILLIAM MANGER, *Assistant Secretary Gene*

THE Organization of American States, whose origins date back to the First International Conference of American States (Washington, 1889-90), is founded upon the Charter signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States on April 30, 1948.

The following American states are members of the Organization: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

By the Charter, which became effective on December 13, 1951, the American states established the international organization that they had developed to achieve an order of peace and justice, promote their solidarity, strengthen their collaboration, and defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and their independence. Within the United Nations, the Organization is a regional agency.

The Organization of American States accomplishes its purposes by means of the Inter-American Conference; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Council; the Pan American Union; the Specialized Conferences; and the Specialized Organizations.

The Inter-American Conference is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States. It decides the general action and policy of the Organization, determines the structure and functions of its organs, and has the authority to consider any matter relating to friendly relations among the American states.

The Council of the Organization, which functions at Washington, the seat of the Pan American Union, is composed of one Representative of each member state, appointed by the respective government, with the rank of Ambassador. Each Representative has the right to one vote, and decisions are taken by a majority vote, except when otherwise expressly provided for. The Council takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matter referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It may serve provisionally as the Organ of Consultation, in accordance with the Charter of the Organization and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and it has special functions in the peaceful solution of controversies, under the provisions of the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement. It elects the Secretary General of the Organization and the Assistant Secretary General, who is Secretary of the Council.

The Council takes action itself or acts throu its three technical organs: the Inter-Americ Economic and Social Council, the Inter-Americ Council of Jurists, and the Inter-American C tural Council. The first of these Councils functi at the Pan American Union and the other t meet, when convened by the Council of the Orga ization, at places chosen by themselves.

The Pan American Union is the permane central organ and General Secretariat of t Organization. It was founded on April 14, 1890, the First International Conference of Americ States, and this date is celebrated annually Pan American Day.

By reason of resolutions adopted at vario International Conferences of American States, t Pan American Union has been expanding its inte American cooperative activities in the economi social, juridical, and cultural fields. Its technic and administrative offices are grouped in the f lowing four Departments: Economic and Soci Affairs; International Law; Cultural Affairs; a Administrative Services. The Directors of the fir three Departments serve as the Executive Secr taries of the Inter-American Economic and Soci Council, the Inter-American Council of Jurist and the Inter-American Cultural Council, respe tively.

As General Secretariat of the Organization, t Pan American Union also performs the followi functions: advising the Council and its organs the preparation of programs and regulations f the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, a the Specialized Conferences; placing, to the exte of its ability, at the disposal of the government the country where such a conference is to be hel the technical aid and personnel that such gover ment requests; serving as custodian of the doc ments and archives of the Inter-American Confe ence, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers Foreign Affairs, and, in so far as possible, t Specialized Conferences; serving as depository the instruments of ratification of inter-America agreements; submitting to the Council an annu report on the activities of the Organization; a submitting to each Inter-American Conference report on the work accomplished by the organs the Organization since the previous Conferenc The Secretary General participates with voic but without vote, in the Inter-American Confe ence, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers Foreign Affairs, the Specialized Conferences, a the meetings of the Council and its organs.

The American states contribute to the maint nance of the Pan American Union through annu quotas assigned on bases determined by the Cou cil of the Organization.

Annals of the Organization of American States

Editor: Fernando Hazera

Research Assistant: Lydia De León

The Pan American Union, in order to disseminate as widely as possible the activities of the Organization of American States, began in 1949 the publication of the ANNALS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. It hopes in this way to further the purposes of the Charter of the Organization, which was signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States and embodies all the doctrines and principles that govern harmonious relations between the nations of America.

This quarterly publication, which is issued in separate English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese editions, contains texts of official documents signed at the Inter-American Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Organization of American States and decides its general action and policy; the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which considers problems of an urgent nature of common interest to the American states; the Council, which takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and inter-American treaties and agreements, of any matters referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Pan American Union, which is the central and permanent organ and General Secretariat of the Organization; the Specialized Conferences, which deal with special technical matters or develop specific aspects of inter-American cooperation; and the Specialized Organizations, which are the intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect to technical matters of common interest to the American states. An analytical index of the ANNALS will be published each year to facilitate its use as a reference work. The publication is also included in the *International Index to Periodicals.*

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Report of the Secretary General of the Organization of American States

For the Fiscal Year 1953-1954

I

THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The Inter-American Conference is the preme organ of the Organization of nerican States. It decides the general tion and policy of the Organization and cermines the structure and functions of organs, and has the authority to con- er any matter relating to friendly rela- ns among the American states.

e Tenth Inter-American Conference

In response to an offer of the Government Venezuela, the Ninth International nference of American States (Bogota, 48) designated the capital of that country the seat of the Tenth Inter-American nference. Pursuant to that decision, the nth Conference was held at Caracas, arch 1–28, 1954, the inaugural date ving been set by the Council of the ganization of American States after con- ltation with the host government, in mpliance with Article 35 of the Charter the Organization.

Preparatory Steps

While much of the preparatory work for e Tenth Inter-American Conference al- ady had been completed, there remained me important steps to be taken and much tailed work to be done during the past cal year by the Organizing Committee the host government, the Council of the Organization and the General Secretariat of the OAS. In September 1953, Dr. Manuel Arocha, who had been named Secretary General of the Conference, was replaced, because of ill health, by Dr. Ernesto Vallenilla. On November 10 of the same year, after careful study of comments made by member governments, the Council approved the definitive Agenda of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, as follows:

I. JURIDICAL-POLITICAL MATTERS

1. Peaceful relations:

a) Possibility of revising the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogotá);

b) Inter-American Peace Committee (report of the Inter-American Peace Committee; organization, operation, and purpose of the Committee);

c) Inter-American Court of Justice; and

d) Other pertinent instruments relating to pacific settlement

2. Colonies and occupied territories in America and report of the American Committee on Dependent Territories

3. Regimen of political exiles, asylees, and refugees:

a) Draft Convention on "Regimen of Political Exiles, Asylees, and Refugees (Territorial Asylum)"; and

b) Draft Convention on "Diplomatic Asylum"

4. Protocol to the Convention on Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife

5. Intervention of international communism in the American republics

II. ECONOMIC MATTERS

6. Reports on the present situation and on the general economic outlook

7. Economic development: status of development plans; coordination of national economies; and measures—national and international—including financial, to facilitate balanced economic expansion in all fields

8. Conservation of natural resources: the Continental Shelf

9. Commercial cooperation: expansion of regional, inter-American, and international trade; problems of supply and demand; prices, terms of trade; reduction of barriers to international trade; customs nomenclature

10. Technical cooperation: Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States

11. Inter-American Economic and Social Council:

a) Composition, operation, and means of action; and

b) Coordination of its work with that of other international organizations

III. SOCIAL MATTERS

12. Social aspects of economic development

13. Human rights: measures for promoting human rights without impairing national sovereignty and the principle of nonintervention

14. Development of the cooperative movement in America

15. Problems of housing of social interest: consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee for the Study of Low-Cost Housing; possibility of establishing an Inter-American Bank for the Financing of Housing of Social Interest

16. Causes and effects of the rural exodus

17. Social welfare

IV. CULTURAL MATTERS

18. Cultural cooperation

19. Revision of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations

20. Reports and proposals from the pertinent organs of the Organization of American States on:

a) The Cultural Charter of America; and

b) The Inter-American Congress of Ministers and Directors of Education, Rectors, Deans, Educators, and Students

21. Affirmation of the historical interest of the American republics in the Island of San Salvador

V. ORGANIZATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL MATTERS

22. Inter-American Juridical Committee:

a) Functioning; and

b) Selection of the countries to be members thereof

23. Committee for Cultural Action:

a) Functioning; and

b) Selection of the countries to be m
bers thereof

24. Report submitted by the Pan Amer
Union on the work accomplished by the organ
the Organization since the previous Conferen

25. Inter-American Commission of Women

26. Inter-American Specialized Conferen
and other international American meetings
interest to the Organization of American Sta
standards that should be observed with refere
thereto

27. Administrative and fiscal policy of
Organization of American States

28. Designation of the place of meeting of
Eleventh Inter-American Conference

Representation

Twenty American republics were rep
sented at the Conference, 18 of which s
their Ministers of Foreign Affairs as he
of the respective delegations. While Co
Rica did not participate in the meeting, t
republic subsequently signed the Final A
as provided by the Conference itself. T
OAS, the UN, the six Inter-American Spec
ized Organizations, FAO, ILO, and UNES
were represented by observers. The to
number of participants, exclusive of
visors, counselors, and secretaries, was 2
as compared with 172 at the Ninth C
ference.

Committees

There were three standing committe
as follows: the Steering Committee, co
prising the chairmen of the various natio
delegations and presided over by the Pre
dent of the Conference; the Committee
Credentials, made up of Brazil, Paragu
Panama, Mexico, and Haiti; and the St
Committee, composed of Brazil, the Unit
States, Haiti, and Venezuela. The fi
working committees, containing in each c
representatives of every delegation a
dealing respectively with the five chapt
of the Agenda, were: Committee I (Juridic
Political Matters); Committee II (E
nomic Matters); Committee III (Soc

Matters); Committee IV (Cultural Matters); and Committee V (Organizational and Functional Matters).

Work of the Conference

In addition to the Inaugural and Closing Sessions, 13 plenary sessions were held. These approved a total of 117 resolutions relating to the five main fields of discussion above indicated, as well as three diplomatic instruments, namely: the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations; the Convention on Territorial Asylum; and the Convention on Diplomatic Asylum. In Resolution LXIV, Quito, Ecuador, is designated as the seat of the Eleventh Inter-American Conference.

For more extensive information on the Caracas meeting, reference is made to the Final Act of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, already published, and to the Report on the Conference and the Proceedings thereof, both of which are in preparation by the Pan American Union.

II

THE MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs shall be held in order to consider problems of an urgent nature and of common interest to the American states, and to serve as the Organ of Consultation.

During the period since the Charter of the OAS was signed, only one Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs has been held, namely the Fourth, which met in Washington in 1951. While no meeting of this, the second highest organ of the OAS, actually took place during 1953–54, such a meeting was nevertheless convoked by the Council of the Organization for July 7, 1954, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

In convoking this meeting, the Council on June 28, 1954, stated that it was doing so "for the purpose of considering all aspects of the danger to the peace and security of the Continent resulting from the penetration of the political institutions of Guatemala by the international communist movement, and the measures which it is desirable to take." On the same date, the Council instructed its Committee on the Regulations of the Council and of the Pan American Union to prepare draft regulations for the Organ of Consultation, and requested the Secretary General of the Organization to transmit the text of the resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

On the following day, June 29, 1954, the Council listened at a special, closed session to statements by the Representatives of El Salvador and the United States that their Governments had been asked to use their good offices to bring about a cessation of the fighting in Guatemala, and had agreed to do so.

The situation had improved sufficiently by July 2 that, at its special meeting on that date, the Council approved a resolution "to postpone *sine die* the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics that had been convoked for July 7 by virtue of the resolution approved by the Council at the meeting of June 28."

III

THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION

The Council of the Organization of American States is the permanent, executive body of the Organization. It is composed of one Representative of each member state, especially appointed by the respective government, with the rank of Ambassador. The Council takes cognizance, within the limits of the Charter and of inter-American

treaties and agreements, of any matter referred to it by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It is also responsible for the proper discharge by the Pan American Union of the duties assigned to it, and serves provisionally as the Organ of Consultation when the circumstances contemplated by the Charter arise.

Organization of the Council

Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman

In accordance with the Regulations of the Council, the election of the Chairman and Vice Chairman took place on November 18, 1953. Ambassador Héctor David Castro, Representative of El Salvador was elected Chairman, and Ambassador José R. Chiriboga V., Representative of Ecuador was elected Vice Chairman, both for a period of one year.

Membership of Committees

Following the election of the new Chairman of the Council, the permanent committees of the Council were reorganized with the following membership:

General Committee

The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Committee on Inter-American Conferences, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Chairman of the Committee on Inter-American Organizations, the Chairman of the Committee on Publications and Public Information, and the Representatives of Argentina, Mexico, and Peru

Committee on Inter-American Conferences

Brazil (Chairman), Haiti (Vice Chairman), Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, and Peru

Finance Committee

Colombia (Chairman), Mexico (Vice Chairman), Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, and the United States

Committee on Inter-American Organizations

Uruguay (Chairman), Argentina (Vice Chairman), Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela

Committee on Publications and Public I[nformation]

United States (Chairman), Chile (Vice Cha[irman]), Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, a[nd] Paraguay

The special committees of the Coun[cil] were constituted as follows:

Committee on Preparations for the Ten[th] Inter-American Conference

Venezuela (Chairman), Peru (Vice Chairma[n]), Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, t[he] United States, and Uruguay

Committee on the Regulations of the Coun[cil] and of the Pan American Union

Peru (Chairman), Chile, Mexico, Nicaragu[a], the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela

Committee on the Leo S. Rowe Pan Americ[an] Fund

Peru (Chairman), Bolivia, Costa Rica, t[he] Dominican Republic, and the Secretary Genera[l]

Committee on the Cuervo Dictionary

Colombia (Chairman), Chile, Hondur[as], Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela

Retirement and Pension Committee

Panama (representing the Council), t[he] Secretary General, a representative of the sta[ff] and the Treasurer of the Pan American Union

Committee for the Study of the Protocol [of] the Convention on Duties and Rights [of] States in the Event of Civil Strife

El Salvador (Chairman), Argentina, Braz[il], Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and the United States

Joint Committee for the Inter-Americ[an] Institute of Agricultural Sciences

For the Board of Directors of the Institute: Cos[ta] Rica, Haiti, the United States, and Venezuela. *F[or] the Inter-American Economic and Social Coun[cil]:* Colombia, Mexico, and Uruguay

Committee for the Coordination of the Tex[t] of the Final Act of the Tenth Inter-Americ[an] Conference

Brazil, Colombia, Haiti, and the United Sta[tes]

Committee on Juridical-Political Matte[rs] Entrusted to the Council by the Ten[th] Inter-American Conference (Resolutio[ns] XXIX, XCIX, C, CII, CIII, CIX)

Argentina (Chairman), Paraguay (Vice Cha[ir]man), Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuad[or], El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, the United Stat[es], Uruguay, and Venezuela

·MMITTEE ON THE ORGANS OF THE COUNCIL ESOLUTIONS LI, LIII, LXXXVI OF THE TENTH TER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE)

Haiti (Chairman), Chile (Vice Chairman), azil, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, and the ited States

REGULATIONS OF THE COUNCIL

As a result of various decisions taken by e Council and a report of the Committee the Regulations of the Council and of the n American Union, on January 25, 1954, veral articles of the Regulations of the ouncil with respect to standing com-ttees were amended. The number of embers of the General Committee was creased from seven to nine, and the vice airmen of the standing committees were rmitted to substitute in the General mmittee for the chairmen of their com-ttees. In addition, the Committee on ublications and Public Information was cluded among the standing committees, d its functions were defined.

udy of Inter-American Organizations

The Tenth Inter-American Conference proved various resolutions relating to ter-American organizations, which were ferred by the Council to the Committee on ter-American Organizations. Resolution I requests that the Council increasingly deavor to improve the functioning and engthen the coordination of its cultural gans; Resolution XXXV provides, among her things, that the Inter-American ousing Center shall be called the "Inter-nerican Housing and Planning Center" d that it shall be of a permanent nature; esolution LXXIV recommends that the ouncil study the desirability and possi-lity of creating an Inter-American Special-ed Organization for lead, copper, zinc, , and tungsten; and Resolution LXXXIV commends to the Council that it study e possibility of establishing an Inter-nerican Oceanographic Institute. On June 1954, before considering the latter recommendation, the committee asked the Inter-American Economic and Social Council for its views on the subject.

Relations with Inter-American Specialized Organizations

According to the Charter of the Organization, the Council has certain attributes with respect to the Inter-American Specialized Organizations. The Committee on Inter-American Organizations recommends pertinent measures to the Council for the exercise of those attributes, except that, in the case of fiscal matters, the Finance Committee participates. The following are Specialized Organizations: the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the Pan American Sanitary Organization, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the Inter-American Commission of Women, and the Inter-American Indian Institute.

The Council had no special matter pertaining to the Specialized Organizations to consider this year. As in past years, the budgets of these organizations were examined by the Finance Committee, in accordance with existing agreements. The committee, and then the Council, noted the progress that had been made in the preparation and presentation of the budgets.

Relations with Nongovernmental Organizations

The relations of the Organization of American States with nongovernmental organizations have been governed by the standards approved by the Council in developing the pertinent provisions of the Charter. In practice these standards have also served as a guide in the consideration of agreements or arrangements with semi-official organizations. After the Tenth Inter-American Conference, the Committee on Inter-American Organizations made a study of the manner in which the standards

and procedures for the establishing of cooperative relations with nongovernmental organizations had been applied and the results obtained. The committee found that the establishment of general relations, according to Chapter VII-1 (*a*) and (*b*) of the standards now in force, only implied that an organization had the right to receive the publications of the Pan American Union and communicate with the Organization of American States on matters of common interest. A long and slow procedure was necessary to achieve these ends, which was not in keeping with the scope of these relations and which did not facilitate participation by a greater number of organizations in the work of the Organization. The committee recommended a procedure with a view to correcting this situation, approved by the Council on June 16, 1954. It consisted in authorizing the Secretary General "to study the requests of semiofficial and nongovernmental organizations dealing with cooperative relations that do not require the conclusion of agreements or special arrangements, and to empower him, if the said requests can be satisfied by applying the provisions set forth in Chapter VII-1 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Standards in force, to advise those organizations that the General Secretariat will make its publications available to them and will be glad to discuss matters of common interest with them."

This decision of the Council does not affect the provisions of the standards pertaining to special relations that can be established for the purpose of carrying out projects of common interest within the competence of both organizations and to which both can make a specific contribution. In view of the fact that there can be considerable variance in matters relating to relations of this kind, the standards are prepared in broad and general terms and enable each case to be studied separately. Nor does the aforesaid decision of the Council affect the relations previou established with nongovernmental orga zations.

Agreement with UNESCO

The agreement between the OAS a UNESCO on the training of personnel and t preparation of fundamental education m terial for Latin America, signed in Ju 1950, expires December 31, 1954. At t June 16, 1954, meeting, the Council quested the Committee on Inter-Americ Organizations to consider the basic terms a new agreement between the two O ganizations.

Activities with respect to Inter-Americ Meetings

TENTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The work of the Council in connecti with the preparations for the Agenda of t Caracas Conference is described in t chapter dealing with the Inter-Americ Conference. In the report for the last fis year, the status of the project on the Pro col to the Convention on Duties and Rigl of States in the Event of Civil Strife, wh the Council was to submit to the Conferen was explained. After receiving the obs vations of the governments on the p liminary draft prepared by the special co mittee charged with this work, the committ itself prepared a draft that the Council c cided, at its meeting of November 4, transmit as a working document to t Caracas Conference, together with the per nent background material.

After the Conference was over, and accordance with its Regulations, a co mittee of the Council, composed of t Representatives of Brazil, Colombia, t United States, and Haiti, reviewed t translations of the Final Act of the Co ference, which was signed in Spanish on and coordinated the texts in the four offic languages of the Organization.

The Tenth Conference approved various resolutions recommending that the Council take certain studies, and these were referred to the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCES
Resolutions II, III, V, VI (in so far as the Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education is concerned), LV, LVI, and LXXIV (in connection with the preparations for the Specialized Conference to which the resolution refers)

FINANCE COMMITTEE
Resolution XLIX

COMMITTEE ON INTER-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS
Resolutions VII, XXXV (in so far as the Inter-American Housing Center is concerned), LXXIV, and LXXXIV (with reference to the possibility of establishing the Inter-American Oceanographic Institute)

COMMITTEE ON JURIDICAL-POLITICAL MATTERS ENTRUSTED TO THE COUNCIL BY THE TENTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Resolutions XXIX, XCIX, C, CII, CIII, and CIX

COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANS OF THE COUNCIL
Resolutions LI, LIII, and LXXXVI

At the same time, the Council established the Committee on Preparations for the Eleventh Inter-American Conference, responsible for duly preparing the agenda and studying the Regulations of the Conference and for the study of Resolution CX.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Juridical-Political Matters, the Council communicated with the governments with a view to arranging for the preliminary consultations provided for in Resolution XCIX Possibility of Revising the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement) and Resolution C (Inter-American Court of Justice). The Council hopes to receive the replies of the governments prior to October 1, 1954.

Action taken by the Council's committees or the Council itself in relation to other resolutions of the Tenth Inter-American Conference is described in the appropriate sections.

MEETING OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

On June 28, 1954, the Council of the Organization held a special meeting to consider a note presented by the Delegations of Nicaragua, Peru, Cuba, Honduras, the United States, Panama, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Brazil and Costa Rica, requesting the convocation of the Organ of Consultation in accordance with the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. After a lengthy discussion of this request, the Council resolved:

1. To convoke a Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to serve as Organ of Consultation, pursuant to Articles 6 and 11 of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, for the purpose of considering all aspects of the danger to the peace and security of the Continent resulting from the penetration of the political institutions of Guatemala by the international communist movement, and the measures which it is desirable to take.

2. To fix July 7, 1954, as the opening date of the Meeting.

3. To designate the city of Rio de Janeiro as the site of the Meeting.

The Council also entrusted the Committee on the Regulations of the Council and of the Pan American Union with the preparation of the draft Regulations of the Organ of Consultation and requested the Secretary General of the Organization to transmit the text of the resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Meeting was not held on the date indicated because the Council, in a special meeting held on July 2, and after having heard the opinions expressed by its members, decided to postpone it, *sine die*. As a result of this decision, the authorization to the Committee on Regulations, which had now completed its task, was extended to enable it to study and prepare draft Regulations applicable to the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs as Organ of Consultation and to the Council of the Organization act-

ing provisionally as Organ of Consultation, and in carrying out this work to consider the desirability and the possibility of making the contemplated regulations uniform with the existing regulations for the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Specialized Conferences and Other Inter-American Meetings

In accordance with the functions ascribed to the Committee on Inter-American Conferences by Article 61 of the Regulations of the Council, it kept the Council informed with respect to the Specialized Conferences that were planned for 1954 or the early part of 1955, namely: Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress, Sixth Pan American Highway Congress, Tenth Pan American Child Congress, Plenipotentiary Inter-American Telecommunication Conference, Fourteenth Pan American Sanitary Conference, Sixth General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, Third Inter-American Indian Conference, and Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education.

The Plenipotentiary Inter-American Telecommunication Conference, which was to be held in São Paulo during the second half of 1954, was postponed when the Government of Brazil stated that it felt it was impossible to hold this Conference during the current year in that city. The Brazilian Government suggested that, if the other governments were in agreement, the Conference be held during the second half of 1955 in Rio de Janeiro. The Council agreed at its meeting of May 5 to determine the new date and seat after the governments had replied to the Brazilian Government's request for an opinion.

The Committee on Inter-American Conferences studied the standards for Specialized Conferences, approved by the Council on April 21, 1949, which it was decided at that time should be considered by the Ten Inter-American Conference. The study ma by the committee, which was transmitt by the Council to the Caracas Conferenc was intended to amend the standards so to permit them to be applied to all organs the OAS and to determine the government and special nature of the delegations to t aforesaid conferences.

The Committee on Inter-American Co ferences likewise reported to the Council other meetings that were to be held duri 1954 and which, although not "Specialized inasmuch as private agencies and ind viduals were to participate in them, had be studied by the committee to achieve t coordination of those that required gover mental participation, pursuant to Artic 61 (*b*) of the Regulations of the Counc When the committee was making this stud it found that in many cases sufficient i formation with respect to these meetin had not been duly sent to the Gener Secretariat of the Organization, whi made it difficult for the committee to car out its functions well. The committ believed it desirable to recall the resoluti approved by the Council on April 21, 194 and which, in its pertinent parts, reads follows:

Whereas:

The Council has adopted certain standards relation to its responsibilities with respect to t holding of Inter-American Specialized Conf ences;

In addition to the Inter-American Specializ Conferences, there will continue to be other mee ings which are valuable instruments of inte American cooperation;

It is of advantage to the American States have a central point to which the governmen can turn for authoritative information regardi all inter-American meetings of whatever cha acter; and

The cooperation of the American Governmen and of the inter-American organizations is e sential to the achievement of this desirable o jective,

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To invite the cooperation of the American Governments in keeping the Secretary General informed, as far in advance as possible, of any activities that may be contemplated for the holding of Inter-American Specialized Conferences or other American international meetings in their respective territories. The information sent to the Secretary General should, insofar as possible, include the name, date and location of the Conference, the subjects of the agenda, the type of representation expected, the official and unofficial organizations expected to participate in the Conference, and any additional information that may be considered pertinent.

2. To request the Inter-American Specialized Organizations and other inter-American organizations likewise to submit to the Secretary General of the Organization information of the character referred to in the foregoing paragraph concerning conferences which they may sponsor or in which they may participate.

Decisions relative to the Organs of the Council

Inter-American Council of Jurists

The problem of the functioning of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, which is the permanent committee of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, was studied by the Council. In addition to the fact that Resolution X of the Second Meeting of the Council of Jurists recommended to the Council of the Organization that this problem be studied, on October 28, 1953, the Committee requested the Council to consider the possibility of establishing a transitory provision that would enable resolutions to be adopted by a majority of members present, and postponing until the Tenth Conference the application of Article 17 of the Statutes of the Council of Jurists requiring a favorable vote of six members of the Committee for the approval of resolutions. The Committee on Inter-American Organizations, which was charged with studying this matter, reached the conclusion that it would be more desirable to wait until the Tenth Conference, which was soon to be held, could study the problem in all its aspects, under topic 22 of the Agenda, and determine the measures it deemed necessary to facilitate the functioning of the Committee and to strengthen it. The report of the Committee on Inter-American Organizations, together with the background material on its functioning, were transmitted as working documents to the Caracas Conference. When the Republic of Cuba resigned as a member of the Juridical Committee, the Council elected the Dominican Republic to fill that vacancy.

Inter-American Cultural Council

During the year covered by this report the Committee on Inter-American Conferences of the Council of the Organization found it necessary to work on the preparations for the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council. In accordance with the Statutes of this organ, the Council, in consultation with the Government of Brazil, convoked the aforesaid Meeting for October 25, 1954, in São Paulo, which had been selected by the First Meeting as the seat of the Second. In setting this date, the desires that had been expressed by the OAS and UNESCO, were kept in mind; namely, that the best coordination possible be achieved between this Meeting and the Eighth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, to be held in Montevideo, and to open on November 12. It was also necessary to give special consideration to the preparation of the agenda of the Second Meeting. In accordance with the Statutes of the Cultural Council, the Committee for Cultural Action should have prepared this agenda. However, owing to the lack of a quorum in the Committee at the time this work should have been started, the Council requested its Committee on Inter-American Conferences to prepare a draft agenda in

consultation with the Committee for Cultural Action or its present members, and the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Pan American Union. After the aforesaid draft had been prepared and a quorum re-established in the Committee for Cultural Action, it was possible for the committee of the Council to present to the Council for approval an agenda that the Committee for Cultural Action had accepted as its own. This same procedure was followed in preparing for the Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Education which, according to Resolution V of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, is to be held during the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council.

In view of the fact that the Meeting of the Cultural Council was soon to be held, the special Committee on Organs of the Council gave first consideration, among the resolutions of the Caracas Conference entrusted to it for study, to Resolution LIII. This resolution provides that the Council study, in consultation with the Inter-American Cultural Council, the organization and functioning of the Committee for Cultural Action and recommended to the governments any improvement in the organization and work program of the Committee, in order to enable it better to serve the interests of the American states in the field of cultural cooperation. As a result of this study, during the course of which the Council committee was able to acquaint itself with the views of the Committee for Cultural Action with respect to this matter, a group of principles and standards were prepared with a view to establishing in clear and precise terms the functions entrusted to the Committee for Cultural Action, its position with respect to the Inter-American Cultural Council, and what the relation should be between this Committee and its Secretariat. At the meeting of July 23 the Council of the Organization provisionally approved these principles and standards, and transmitted to t Second Meeting of the Inter-Americ Cultural Council, for its opinion there the proposed changes in the Statutes of t organ, in which the recommendations of t Committee on Organs of the Council w incorporated.

During the past year a vacancy occurr on the Committee for Cultural Action, wh Uruguay resigned as a member. The R public of Cuba was elected to repla Uruguay, on May 19, 1954.

Decisions with respect to the Pan Americ Union

The Charter of the Organization American States provides that the Council responsible for the proper discharge by t Pan American Union of the duties assign to it. It is also the duty of the Council adopt resolutions that will enable t Secretary General to perform the dut assigned to him by the Charter.

The Secretary General

On April 6, 1954, Dr. Alberto Llera Camargo sent a note to the Council of t Organization in which he tendered h resignation of the post of Secretary Gener after having announced his decision wi respect thereto at the Tenth Inter-Americ Conference. The General Committee of t Council, which was responsible for studyi and recommending the procedure to followed as a result of the aforesaid resi nation, submitted to the Council t following two draft resolutions, which we approved at the meeting of May 5:

Whereas:

Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, in a note dat April 6, 1954, submitted his resignation from t office of Secretary General of the Organization American States, to which he was elected by a clamation on May 18, 1948;

Both at the Tenth Inter-American Conferen at which he expressed his intention to retire, a at the meeting of the Council of April 21, 19 Dr. Lleras Camargo declared that his decision resign from that office is irrevocable;

During the years he served as Director General the Pan American Union and later as Secretary neral of the Organization of American States, . Lleras Camargo has made invaluable con- butions to the strengthening of the inter- nerican system and to a better dissemination of ormation about it, as his active and fruitful rticipation in international conferences and his ny addresses on the various aspects of the Pan nerican organization attest;

In the discharge of his duty, Dr. Lleras Ca- rgo performed a work of far-reaching im- rtance in the General Secretariat of the Organ- tion outstanding among which are the rganization of the services and publications of e Pan American Union, and the directing and rrying out of the Program of Technical Coopera- n; and

It is the duty of organizations to express their preciation and esteem of those who have been le to serve them intelligently, loyally, and ectively,

The Council of the Organization of American ates

SOLVES:

1. To express to Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo its preciation for the very valuable services he has ndered the Organization and its General Secre- riat, the Pan American Union.

2. To extend a vote of thanks to him for the mirable work he has accomplished and express e hope that the Organization may continue to eive the benefit of his experience and enlighten- nt.

3. To accept the resignation of Dr. Lleras margo as Secretary General of the Organiza- n of American States, effective as of August 1, 54.

4. To carry out in due course the resolution opted by the Tenth Inter-American Conference d place a portrait of Dr. Lleras Camargo in the n American Union building.

IEREAS:

The Council by a resolution of this date, has cepted the resignation of Dr. Alberto Lleras margo as Secretary General of the Organiza- n; and

Article 79 of the Charter provides that, in the event of a vacancy in the office of Secretary General, the Council shall within the next 90 days, elect a successor to fill the office for the remainder of the term,

The Council of the Organization of American States

RESOLVES:

That the election of the Secretary General of the Organization, to fill the office for the remainder of the term that expires on May 17, 1958, will take place at the regular meeting of the Council to be held on Wednesday, June 16, 1954.

On the date stated in the second resolution, the Council elected Dr. Carlos Dávila as Secretary General of the Organization to fill the office for the period that is likewise stated in this resolution.

The Budget

At the meeting of January 6, 1954, the Council approved the budget of the Pan American Union for the fiscal year 1954–1955. The Council appropriated the sum of $3,186,941 to meet the expenditures for the year, of which $2,975,086 was for the Pan American Union and $211,855 for the Inter-American Defense Board.

The amount allocated to the Pan American Union covers the expenditures for its staff and also the staffs of the Secretariat of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Committee for Cultural Action, and the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Statements of Quota Payments

In accordance with the Regulations of the Pan American Union, the Secretary General has continued to present his quarterly report on the status of quota payments for the maintenance of the Pan American Union, the Specialized Organizations, and the Program of Technical Cooperation.

IV

THE INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Inter-American Economic and Social uncil, by the terms of the Charter, has for principal purpose the promotion of the economic and social welfare of the American nations through effective cooperation for the better utilization of their natural re-

sources, the development of their agriculture and industry, and the raising of the standards of living of their peoples. It is composed of technical delegates appointed by each member state, and meets on its own initiative or that of the Council of the Organization.

During the fiscal year 1953–1954, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council approved, in plenary session, a total of 20 resolutions, as follows:

49/53, on the preparation of a study by the Public Administration Clearing House, concerning the present need in Latin America for technical services in the field of public administration

50/53, on the meeting of the World Coffee Congress in the city of Curitiba, State of Paraná, Brazil, in December, 1953

51/53, instructing the Committee on Technical Cooperation to act as a negotiating committee, and setting a special meeting of the Council for consideration of the governments' pledges of contribution to the 1954 Program of Technical Cooperation

52/53, on the invitation extended by the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy of the United States Government to the Council, and the submittal to that Commission of the Statement approved by the Council on November 18, 1953

53/53, on the report entitled *The Problem of Housing of Social Interest in Latin America*

54/53, on an increase in the budgets for Projects Nos. 10 and 39 of the 1953 Program of Technical Cooperation

55/53, extending the authority of the Coordinating Committee of Technical Assistance to continue the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS

56/53, on the report on the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS, prepared by the Committee on Technical Cooperation for consideration by the Tenth Inter-American Conference

57/53, on the work program of the Council for the fiscal year 1954–1955

1/54, on the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS for the calendar year 1954

2/54, on the Regulations of the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress

3/54, on the Draft Agenda of the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress

4/54, on the dissemination of documents proved by the Special Committee on Co

5/54, on the report and recommendations pared by the Executive Committee provided by Resolution 36/53 of the T Extraordinary Meeting of the Council

6/54, on the report of the Executive Commi relative to coordination of the work of Council with that of the Economic C mission for Latin America

7/54, on the Regulations for the Fifth In American Travel Congress

8/54, on the Draft Agenda for the Fifth In American Travel Congress

9/54, on adoption of the Agenda for the S Pan American Highway Congress

10/54, on adoption of the Agenda for the F Inter-American Travel Congress

11/54, on preparations for the Meeting of Minis of Finance or Economy as the Fourth Ex ordinary Meeting of the Council

Economic Cooperation

The Tenth Inter-American Conferen held in Caracas, Venezuela, and the Meet of Ministers of Finance or Economy, to held in Rio de Janeiro late in 1954, de mined to a large extent the activities of Inter-American Economic and Social Co cil during the second half of the fiscal y 1953–54.

With regard to the preparatory work the Tenth Conference, the Inter-Ameri Economic and Social Council coopera actively with the Council of the Organi tion of American States in the preparat of the economic items included in Agenda of the Tenth Inter-American C ference. In order to decide and instruct Technical Secretariat on the docume that should be presented, an *ad hoc* co mittee was established and functio actively from the date of its installati

After the Conference, the Council mediately undertook the study and alysis of the approved resolutions a recommendations, particularly those wh had a direct bearing on the Meeting Ministers of Finance or Economy as

urth Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-
nerican Economic and Social Council,
ntemplated in Resolution LXVI.

In accordance with the above resolution,
e Inter-American Economic and Social
uncil was entrusted with all matters per-
ming to "the organization and operation
the Meeting and the preparation of the
cuments therefor", as well as with the
ommendation that it request the col-
oration and assistance of other inter-
tional organizations whose work was re-
ed to the agenda of the Meeting. In order
carry out the recommendations of the
nth Conference, the Inter-American Eco-
mic and Social Council, on April 9, 1954,
proved a resolution (No. 11/54) which
cause of its special interest is quoted
low:

The Inter-American Economic and Social
uncil,

HAVING SEEN Resolution LXVI of the Tenth
ter-American Conference,

SOLVES:

1. To inform the Council of the Organization of
nerican States that the Inter-American Eco-
mic and Social Council has begun compliance
h Resolution LXVI of the Tenth Inter-Ameri-
n Conference convening a Meeting of Ministers
Finance or Economy of the countries members
the Organization of American States, a gather-
; that will be the Fourth Extraordinary Meet-
; of the Inter-American Economic and Social
uncil. The Meeting will take place in the fourth
arter of 1954, the exact date to be mutually
reed upon by the Inter-American Economic and
cial Council and the government of the host
untry.

2. To request the governments, through their
presentatives on the Inter-American Economic
d Social Council, to prepare before May 31,
4, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Resolution LXVI
proved at the Tenth Inter-American Confer-
ce, their observations on the provisional agenda
en in the aforesaid resolution so that, during
first fortnight of June 1954, the Council may
prove the definitive agenda for the said Meet-
.

3. To appoint an *ad hoc* committee of seven
mbers, which shall be responsible for all mat-
ters related to the organization and operation of the Meeting and the preparation of the documents therefor. The *ad hoc* committee shall keep the Economic and Social Council regularly informed of its work.

4. To entrust to the Secretariat a study of the personnel and funds needed to hold the meeting. The Secretariat shall keep the Inter-American Economic and Social Council informed of its needs, so that they may be presented to the Council of the OAS, in compliance with the provisions of Resolution LXVI (9) of the Tenth Inter-American Conference.

5. To request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, through the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, the collaboration of the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America both in the preparations for and during the course of the meeting. Likewise to request, through the Chairman of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the collaboration and assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and other international agencies whose activities are related to the agenda of the meeting.

The *ad hoc* Committee referred to in Item 3 of the above resolution became actively engaged in the preparation of the agenda for the Conference, instructing the Technical Secretariat as to documents to be presented and securing the collaboration of other organizations. In addition, during the months of April, May, and June 1954, the *ad hoc* committee held a series of meetings in which preliminary discussions took place on some of the most important problems which were included in the agenda of the Meeting of Ministers of Finance.

In November 1953, the Council prepared a Statement which was presented by the Chairman of the Council to the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy established by United States Public Law 215 of the 83rd Congress of the United States. The objective of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy was to examine the international trade of the United States and the possibilities of its expansion, recommending, to that effect,

the proper economic policy which would be consistent with the national security of the United States. The Commission invited the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to present its views on these matters. Consequently, in the above-mentioned Statement, the Council analyzed the advantages of an expansion of inter-American trade not only in so far as the security of the Hemisphere and the commercial policy of the United States are concerned, but also in relation to the problems of economic development of the Latin American countries.

Social Cooperation

In order to have a sound basis for its decisions, the Committee on Social Cooperation obtained detailed information from its Secretariat on all phases of its current activities including the manner in which requests for direct technical assistance were processed and the extent to which the Secretariat was able to comply with those requests.

The Committee on Social Cooperation gave careful and extended consideration during the past year to the preparation of Chapter III of the Agenda of the Tenth Inter-American Conference dealing with social affairs. From items originating within the Inter-American Economic and Social Council itself and its Secretariat as well as those submitted by interested member governments, the Economic and Social Council was able to recommend and receive approval from the Council of the Organization for the inclusion of the following subjects in the Agenda of the Tenth Conference:

Social aspects of economic development
Development of the cooperative movement in America
Problems of housing of social interest
Causes and effects of the rural exodus
Social welfare

The Committee also studied Resolutions 15/53 and 16/53 regarding the Third I American Congress of Social Work and Extension of Basic Social Services in Ru Areas, respectively, with a view to determ ing the means of carrying out the intenti expressed by the Council at its Third traordinary Meeting.

During the fiscal year 1953–54 the In American Economic and Social Cou devoted considerable attention to problem of housing of social interest in Americas. In accordance with Resolut 10/53, I-A ECOSOC convoked an *ad* Committee for the Study of Low-C Housing which met at the Pan Ameri Union from September 14 to September 1953. This Committee was made up representatives and experts from 14 me ber countries. After due study and consid ation of the working paper prepared by Secretariat and of the proposals and ot technical documents submitted by participants, the *ad hoc* Committee form lated its findings, conclusions and reco mendations in a comprehensive report un the title *The Problem of Housing of So Interest in Latin America.*

In November 1953 I-A ECOSOC conside the report of its *ad hoc* Committee and, Resolution 53/53, accepted said report a decided to bring it to the attention of governments of the member states for c sideration at the Tenth Inter-Ameri Conference.

The Committee on Social Cooperation I-A ECOSOC considered ways and means implementing Resolution XXXIV of Tenth Inter-American Conference deal with the publication of the *ad hoc* Co mittee's report, and following recommen tions by the Committee on Social Coop ation, I-A ECOSOC, by Resolution 14/ instructed the Secretariat to take necessary measures for publishing a distributing the report of its *ad hoc* Co

ttee as a technical document of interest to e member countries.

chnical Cooperation

During the fiscal year to which this report fers, the Committee on Technical Coeration undertook the consideration of atters related to the Program of Technical ooperation of the Organization of American ates and prepared a report on the Program the consideration of the Tenth Intererican Conference. A complete report on e activities of this committee appears in other section of this report.

avel and Highway Congresses

Pursuant to Article 83 of the OAS Charter, e Council drafted and approved the genda and Regulations for the Fifth Intererican Travel Congress and the Sixth an American Highway Congress. The first these Specialized Conferences was held Panama City during the month of June, ile the other was slated for Caracas, enezuela, in July 1954. The Technical ecretariat of I-A ECOSOC, through which e Travel Division acts as Permanent ecretariat of these Congresses, lent every sistance to the host governments in their ganization.

ecial Committee on Coffee

The Special Committee on Coffee has been operating with other international agenes in implementing the recommendations the Coffee Round Table, held in Tualba, Costa Rica, in September 1953. One the principal recommendations of the eeting proposes the establishment of a enter for the Exchange of Technical Inrmation on Coffee. This Center will be harged with coordinating the research ork that is being conducted by institutions the producing countries; maintaining a ciprocal flow of information by promoting e exchange of material, and technical personnel and by granting fellowships; initiating educational and extension campaigns; publishing a magazine for general distribution; preparing scientific publications; and compiling bibliographies on coffee. The Coffee Round Table was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry of Costa Rica, in cooperation with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Federación Cafetalera Centro América-México-El Caribe.

With regard to the second item of Resolution No. 3 of the Eighth Technical Conference of the Federación Cafetalera Centro América-México-El Caribe, held in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, from the 24 to the 30 of April, 1954, the Special Committee requested the Inter American Statistical Institute's participation in taking the Special Coffee Census. On June 22, 1954, the Institute's Secretariat manifested its readiness to lend any possible assistance requested, and stated also that it was ready to discuss this matter with the representatives of the Special Committee on Coffee, the Pan American Coffee Bureau and the FEDECAME whenever they felt it advisable to do so.

A subcommittee composed of three members was appointed to review and take any action deemed appropriate with respect to the study entitled *The World Coffee Situation*, which deals with the most important economic and statistical aspects of the world coffee industry. This study is at present undergoing a revision.

Cooperation with ECLA

Consistent with the traditional spirit of cooperation between the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, the Tenth Inter-American Conference, in Resolution LXXXIX, declared that both organizations "are neces-

sary for the carrying out of effective inter-American economic cooperation, and therefore the coordination of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Economic Commission for Latin America on a governmental level can be achieved through the full utilization of both institutions, within their respective spheres of activity". Resolution LXVI, which provided for the convening of a meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy, directed the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, through the proper channels, "the collaboration of the Economic Commission for Latin America", as well as of other international organizations, in the preparation for, and holding of, the meeting.

In order to discuss the collaboration envisaged in Resolution LXVI of Caracas, the Chairman of the Inter-American Econon and Social Council invited the Execut Secretary of the Economic Commission Latin America to discuss with the Coun at its seat in Washington, the preparation documentary materials for the forthcomi meeting. Under the resulting agreement t Secretariat of the Commission undertc to prepare a study which would deal w (*a*) practical measures for economic velopment, (*b*) the financing of econon development, and (*c*) problems of int national trade in relation to the econon development of Latin America. A rep sentative of the Secretariat of the Coun subsequently participated in the Co mission's Third Meeting of the Committ of the Whole at which the Executive Sec tary of the Commission reported on c laborative developments and invited furth suggestions.

V

THE INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL OF JURISTS

By the terms of Article 67 of the Charter, the Inter-American Council of Jurists is called upon to serve as an advisory body on juridical matters, to promote the development and codification of public and private international law, and to study the possibility of attaining uniformity in the legislation of the various American countries, in so far as it may appear desirable. While the Council of Jurists meets only when it is convened by the Council of the Organization, the Inter-American Juridical Committee, which by the Charter is made the permanent committee of the Council of Jurists, meets in regular session, undertaking not only the studies and preparatory work assigned to it by the Council of Jurists, but also similar duties assigned to it by the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation, or the Council of the Organization.

With reference to the Inter-American Juridical Committee, the Tenth Conferen adopted a resolution (LII) reciting the pr visions of Article 69 of the Charter a designating the nine countries which are present to the Council of Jurists th respective panels of three jurists to make the membership of the Juridical Committe These countries are the following: Argentin Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominic Republic, Mexico, Peru, the United State and Venezuela. The selection by the Coun of Jurists of the members of the Juridic Committee from the panels presented to by the Governments of the countries desi nated will take place at the first Meeting the Council of Jurists following the Ten Conference, to be held probably during t coming year.

The Tenth Conference also adopted resolution (LI) to the effect that, beginni

1955, the Juridical Committee should ction on a permanent basis during three secutive months each year, without judice to the convocation of a special eting whenever any important and urgent tter might so require. The resolution ted that it was essential that the jurists ected to be members of the Committee ould devote themselves exclusively to the rk of the Committee during the period its meetings; and it fixed the quorum of the Committee and the number of votes necessary to the adoption of decisions. At the same time the resolution called upon the Council of the Organization to examine the Statutes of the Council of Jurists with a view to incorporating the changes made by the resolution, and instructed the Juridical Committee to amend its Regulations accordingly and to submit the proposed amendments to the Council of Jurists for approval.

VI

THE INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL COUNCIL

The Inter-American Cultural Council, by e terms of the Charter, promotes friendly ations and mutual understanding among e American peoples, in order to strengthen e peaceful sentiments that have char-terized the evolution of America, through e promotion of educational, scientific, and ltural exchange. The Committee for ltural Action functions as the permanent mmittee of the Inter-American Cultural uncil, for the purpose of preparing any udies that the latter may assign to it. The Inter-American Cultural Council did t meet during the fiscal year 1953–54. s Second Meeting, first scheduled for ne 1954, was later postponed to October 54, in accordance with a recommendation the OAS-UNESCO Joint Committee on ordination that this meeting and the ghth Session of the General Conference UNESCO be held on proximate dates in der that the same delegates might attend th assemblies.

mmittee for Cultural Action

The Committee for Cultural Action, with adquarters in Mexico City, met regularly 1953–54 and issued the following studies, ated to resolutions of the First Meeting the Cultural Council: *Estudio sobre rreras cortas; Bases para el desarrollo de programas de geografía e historia de América; Estudio sobre la difusión y el conocimiento de la Carta de la Organización de los Estados Americanos; Estudio sobre un plan para promover el intercambio, entre los países americanos, de las experiencias logradas por cada uno de éstos en el campo de la educación indígena; Estudio sobre las bases de una política educativa que considere los problemas provenientes del proceso de incorporación de los grupos indígenas u otros grupos minoritarios a la vida nacional; Estudio sobre reuniones interamericanas de autoridades educativas, educadores y estudiantes;* and *Análisis de la recopilación de normas culturales interamericanas y criterio sobre el contenido de la Carta Cultural de América.*

At the request of the Council of the Organization or of the Pan American Union, the Committee also prepared studies on the publications of the Pan American Union, on the Inter-American Institute of Musicology, the OAS-UNESCO coordination meeting, and the UNESCO program for 1952. The Committee has also done preliminary work for a number of other studies.

The Committee, which had been functioning on a provisional basis, had its membership reviewed by the Tenth Inter-American Conference, which selected Brazil,

Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States as the regularly elected members, and confirmed Mexico City as the Committee's seat. The Tenth Conference likewise passed Resolution LIII, "Standards for the Functioning of the Committee for Cultural Action", calling upon the Council of the Organization, "to study, in consultation with the Inter-American Cultural Council, the organization and functioning of the Committee for Cultural Action and to recommend . . . any improvement in the organization and work program of the Committee, in order to enable it better to serve the interests of the American States in the field of cultural cooperation."

The Mexican Government has continued to provide facilities for the work of the Committee: office space and furniture, supplies, and messenger service.

Administrative Secretariat of the Inter-American Cultural Council

The Administrative Secretariat of the Cultural Council has been established at the headquarters of the Organization to coordinate activities of the Committee for Cultural Action and the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Pan American Union, and to maintain liaison between those entities and with the Representatives on the Cultural Council and the Council of the Organization.

During 1953–54, the Administrative Secretariat carried out its prescribed function liaison and coordination; it published studies and minutes of meetings of Committee for Cultural Action; it prep reports on the Inter-American Cult Council for the Tenth Inter-American C ference, and distributed documents studies to appropriate officials and or izations. It undertook preparations for Second Meeting of the Cultural Cou providing assistance to the Committee Cultural Action in the preparation of draft agenda, and initiating conversat with representatives of the host gov ment.

Local Secretariat of the Committee Cultural Action

This division of the Department Cultural Affairs has been established Mexico City to provide adequate secreta service to the members of the Committee Cultural Action.

In addition to purely secretarial servi the secretariat has performed the necess administrative functions of a field office, cluding the maintenance of relationsh with the host government and continu liaison with headquarters. It has colla rated with technicians and specialists in preparation of materials needed by Committee, has drawn up the minutes of meetings, and prepared its studies publication.

VII

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The Pan American Union is the central and permanent organ of the Organization of American States and the General Secretariat of the Organization. It performs the duties assigned to it in the Charter of the OAS and such other duties as may be assigned to it in other inter-American treaties and agreements.

As the General Secretariat of the ganization, the functions of the Pan Ame can Union touch upon the activities of m of the other organs of the Organizati The Pan American Union serves as Secretariat of the Council of the Organi tion and—through its appropriate depa ments—as secretariat of the Inter-Americ

conomic and Social Council, the Inter-merican Council of Jurists and the Inter-merican Cultural Council.

The work of the Pan American Union, herefore, is reflected in the activities of the her organs of the Organization set forth sewhere in the report. This part of the re-ort deals specifically with some of the func-ons performed by the Pan American Union various fields of endeavor, through its veral technical and administrative depart-ents.

epartment of Economic and Social Affairs

The activities of the Department of conomic and Social Affairs included the erformance of the usual secretariat services r the Inter-American Economic and Social ouncil, the direction of two projects in the rogram of Technical Cooperation, and the eparation of various reports called for by ecific items in the 1953–54 Work Program the Inter-American Economic and Social ouncil. Moreover, the staff of the Depart-ent was entrusted with the preparation of rtain documents for the Tenth Inter-merican Conference, held in Caracas, enezuela, from March 1 to March 28, 954.

These documents included the following: *me Problems of Economic Development in atin America; Long-Term Prospects for atin American Exports to the United States; ompetition between Synthetic and Natural roducts; Terms of Trade in the Inter-ational Trade of Latin America; Selected conomic Data on the Latin American Re-iblics; Customs Nomenclature; Regional atistical Integration as an Element of conomic Coordination; Social Aspects of conomic Development; Development of the ooperative Movement in America; Causes d Effects of the Rural Exodus; Social Wel-re; Cooperation of the American Republics the Field of Low-Cost Housing; The roblem of Low-Cost Housing in Latin America; Problems of Housing of Social Interest; Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States;* and *Report of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance.*

The Department's activities during the fiscal year, in its various fields of responsibility, were as follows:

Economic Development

During the course of the fiscal year 1953–54, the Division of Economic Research prepared two studies which dealt with the problem of economic development in its general aspects. One of them, entitled *Some Problems of Economic Development in Latin America,* was presented to the Tenth Inter-American Conference as a reference document for the use of the delegates. In this report the traditional form of economic growth of the Latin American countries, i.e., the specialization in the production and exportation of raw materials is analyzed. The difficulties inherent in this type of economic growth are discussed, with emphasis on the instability in the level of exports as well as the stagnation, in terms of real exports per capita, that has characterized the majority of Latin American countries during the past 40 years. The document concludes with recommendations of a general nature on the advisability that, under conditions prevailing in many of the countries, efforts be directed toward integration of their economies within regional groups.

The elements which affect prices, in a country undergoing economic development, were analyzed in a study presented to the Fourth Meeting of Central Bank Experts of the Western Hemisphere, held in Washington and New York during the first two weeks of May 1954. The corresponding document is entitled: *Some Aspects of the Inflationary Process during Economic Development.* In this report, three different types of price movements are distinguished, namely, those

of a general nature, resulting from a continuous discrepancy between effective demand and the total supply of goods and services; those which affect certain specific products and which are the result of special conditions both in the demand and in the supply of these products; and, finally, the consequent inflation of a wage-price spiral. This analysis places emphasis on the diversity of factors which influence prices, and thus it is possible to observe that some of the changes that take place are not only unavoidable but likewise constitute an integral part of the process of economic development. This conclusion is important insofar as the monetary and fiscal policy of a country in the process of development is concerned, since, as it is pointed out, these policies must be determined in relation to the type of factors which prevail during each stage of economic growth.

During the first half of the fiscal year, the technical staff collaborated with the Department of Economics of the University of Delaware in the organization of a Conference on Economic Development which was held during October 1953. A document was presented before the Conference which dealt with the cooperation among the different social disciplines in connection with the study of the problem of economic development.

Prices and Markets

Due to the world situation of supply and demand of basic materials, the interest of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council during the fiscal year 1952–53 was centered principally on the work of its *ad hoc* Committee on Scarce Materials and Products and on the operation of the International Materials Conference. A favorable change in the scarcity of basic materials which characterized the year 1951 and part of 1952, caused the Council to suspend the activities of the above-referred *ad hoc* committee and finally led to the terminati of the International Materials Conferen in December of 1953. During the first h of the fiscal year under discussion, t Secretariat represented the Organization American States at the periodic meetings the Central Group of the Internatio Materials Conference, and in complian with the policy which the Inter-Americ Economic and Social Council adopted this respect, endeavored to bring to a co clusion the activities of the IMC as soon possible. Furthermore, the Secretariat operated with the IMC in the translatio reproduction and distribution of the l report entitled: *Final Report on Operatio of the International Materials Conferen March 1 to September 30, 1953.*

In compliance with resolutions adopted the Inter-American Economic and Soc Council, and in support of Item 9 of t Agenda, the Division presented to t Tenth Conference two reference documen on the general subject of prices and mark of basic commodities. In one of the doc ments, *Competition between Synthetic a Natural Products*, a review was made of t possible effects of synthetic products various raw materials which are importa in the trade of Latin America. The seco document presented elements which poi out the importance, effects and possil measures to solve the problem of the *Ter of Trade in the International Trade of La America.* With respect to this same top the staff is preparing a new study which more extensive and has a greater covera of statistical data which will be submitt to the Meeting of Ministers of Finance Economy for consideration.

The problem of agricultural surpluses, a the measures which could be adopted utilize the accumulated stocks of su products, existing in various countri without unduly affecting the levels prices and thereby altering internatio

ade channels, is the principal theme of a pecial study. A second study in process at he end of the year, in contemplation of the rthcoming Meeting of Ministers of inance or Economy, pertains to the roblem of instability of Latin American rimary-commodity markets.

UBLIC FINANCE AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

During the fiscal year, the Division of conomic Research prepared various docu- ients pertaining to the subject of public nance. *The Problem of the Maintenance of urchasing Power of Reserves* was analyzed a report prepared for the use of the Com- ittee on Financial Cooperation. This roblem, which was raised during the ourth Meeting of Consultation of Min- ters of Foreign Affairs, held in April of 951, was considered by an *ad hoc* Com- ittee of Central Banks and Treasury xperts which met in Washington, D. C., in ly 1951. The change in the monetary and ternational-reserves situation has, to a rtain extent, reduced the present-day terest in the problem.

Ecuador: Public Finance and Fiscal olicy, published in April of 1954, contains intensive analysis of the evolution of the x system and public expenditures, as well s an appraisal of the fiscal policy f Ecuador.

Fiscal Receipts, Expenditures, Budgets, and ublic Debt of the Latin American Republics, ublished in April 1954, is a statistical study which, in an orderly fashion, and, insofar s it is possible to do so, comparable data on he various topics indicated in the title are resented.

Foreign investments in Latin America is he subject of another study which was being repared at the close of the year for presen- tion at the forthcoming Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy. The main bjective of this report is to discuss the measures which could be adopted in order to increase the flow of foreign capital.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

A study on some of the fundamental aspects of the international trade of the Latin American countries was undertaken in a document entitled *Long-Term Prospects for Latin American Exports to the United States*. This study was prepared in accordance with Resolution 30/53 of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which recommended that the Technical Secretariat prepare a study regarding the influence upon Latin America of the economic policy proposed in a report—informally known as the "Paley Report"—which was prepared by a special commission appointed in January 1951 by the President of the United States. This Commission was entrusted with the task of preparing a set of recommendations for the purpose of assuring an adequate supply of raw materials in the United States, and to this effect, it estimated the probable import requirements of such materials during the next 25 years. In the study prepared by the Department, the estimated United States imports, as calculated by the commission, were analyzed in terms of their significance in so far as Latin American exports to the United States are concerned. The results of these calculations tend to show that the expansion which can be expected in the raw-material exports of the majority of the Latin American countries will not be sufficient to assure the future economic growth of these countries, and for this reason the adoption of other measures which may be conducive to greater diversification and expansion of domestic production is justified.

During November 1953, the technical staff cooperated with a special committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on the drafting of a Statement presented to the Commission on Foreign

Economic Policy (Randall Commission) which was established by a law passed by the United States Congress.

In view of the special interest for the Latin American countries, the Secretariat translated into Spanish and distributed, toward the middle of 1953, among the members of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, a document bearing the title *A Trade and Tariff Policy in the National Interest.* This document, known also as the "Bell Report", was prepared by the Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security of the United States and was designed to analyze the commercial policy of the United States.

For the forthcoming Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy, the Division of Economic Research has under preparation a study, the main purpose of which is to analyze the status of inter-American trade and to suggest practical measures conducive to the expansion of this trade.

Transportation

The work undertaken in this field during the fiscal year was in accordance with Resolution XIX of the Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and pursuant to various other resolutions adopted later on the same subject in the Extraordinary Meetings of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Resolution XIX provided that the Council prepare studies designed to bring about a coordination of inter-American transportation facilities during an emergency, and to analyze the effects of the establishment of a system of maritime freight and insurance rates on the economies of the American republics.

The Inter-American Economic and Social Council discussed these problems on various occasions during the year and instructed its Secretariat concerning the program of research in effect. The Executive Committee of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in a meeting during the month August 1953, decided, on the basis of status of the work, that it would be visable to consider the possibility of cal a meeting of two committees of experts order to deal with the above-mentio problems. These two committees were meet in Washington toward the end of 19 However, in view of the scheduled meet of Ministers of Finance or Economy, Inter-American Economic and Social Co cil decided to postpone the creation of th committees of experts and to include corresponding items in the agenda of Rio Meeting.

The Secretariat made considerable pr ress during the fiscal year in collecting a interpreting statistical and other essen data necessary to facilitate the work of committees of experts. The results of th studies will be included in the various ports now being prepared for the Meet of Ministers of Finance or Economy to held in Rio. The extent to which the p visions of Resolution XIX have been f filled will be given in detail in these repo and recommendations will be made w respect to the future work program in t field. In addition, during the fiscal year secretariat initiated the preparation o technical report in which considerations a recommendations on the most appropri measures to assure the expansion and m efficient use of inter-American transpor tion facilities are included.

National Income

The principal aim of the activities rela to this subject is to cooperate with t technicians of the American republics in t development of national-income resear The significance of these research studies a basis for the determination of adequ policies for economic development is wid recognized.

In view of the above, the Division

onomic Research gave attention to rious technical consultations during the al year, some of which were transmitted the Inter-American Advisory Com-ttee on National Income, organized in ordance with a recommendation of the t Inter-American Seminar on National come (Santiago, Chile, 1953). The Di-ion prepared and distributed biblio-phical material, and other information of cial interest, to Latin American tech-ians. In addition, the following documents re prepared: *Report on the Inter-American minar on National Income; National In-ne of the United States—Analysis and ncepts* (Translation), *Problems and Tech-ues related to the Measurement of the lume of the National Product* (Transla-n); *Spanish and English Equivalents of tional Income Terms.* Also, a report on the *cent Progress in the Development of Na-nal Income Estimates in the Latin Ameri-Countries* was prepared and presented the Fourth Meeting of Central Bank perts of the American Republics.

Compilation of Declarations, Resolutions, and Recommendations

In compliance with Resolution XC of the nth Conference, the Department's Secre-iat is preparing a "systematized com-ation of economic declarations, resolu-ns, and recommendations approved by Inter-American Conferences, the Meet-s of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign airs, the Special and Extraordinary etings [of the Inter-American Economic l Social Council], and the Specialized nferences." This compilation will be sented to the Meeting of Ministers of ance or Economy.

Cooperatives

The activity of the Secretariat in the ld of cooperatives during half of the period covered by this report was concentrated on the third and final step of Project 16 of the Technical Cooperation Program of the organization, namely, Training Center for Leaders of the Cooperative Movement. The third phase of the project took place in Santiago, Chile, after an agreement was signed with that country and the Director of the Project had the opportunity to interview the professors and the prospective students. Earlier activities of this project took place in Puerto Rico for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean and in Colombia for the Bolivarian countries and Paraguay. Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay sent individuals to take advantage of the combined theoretical and practical training offered. With the successful completion of the course in Chile, in December 1953, this project came to a close.

In addition to its final report on the center, the Secretariat prepared a special report on the work being carried out by those who had completed the course.

Another activity, begun as an outgrowth of Project 16, was the beginning of a series of manuals dealing with the organization and administration of cooperatives based on the courses given during the three phases of the Center. Considerable progress was made during the year by the Secretariat on other publications dealing with cooperatives.

Many special publications dealing with various aspects of the cooperative movement were begun during the past year and several earlier publications were reprinted in order to meet requests still being received. A field study dealing with the agricultural cooperative movement in Argentina was completed by a Chilean specialist under an arrangement between the secretariat and the Federation of Argentine Cooperatives. The *Caja de Colonización Agrícola* of Chile also gave its cooperation to this activity.

A special article on the contribution of the PAU to the cooperative movement in Latin America was prepared for the International Cooperative Alliance, and a world directory of training centers dealing with cooperatives, prepared originally in English, was translated into Spanish for use in Latin America. A special study on the *Development of the Cooperative Movement in America* was prepared for the information of delegates to the Tenth Inter-American Conference. This study was later revised and augmented, prior to its wide distribution in the member countries, in accordance with Resolutions XXXII and XLV of the Conference.

Field consultation during the past year included a brief visit to the newly-founded Institute of Cooperative Studies at the University of Puerto Rico. An extensive report was prepared on this visit, many suggestions were made regarding the courses of instruction given at the Institute and every attempt was made to cooperate with this institution through the provision of wide publicity. This Institute received its impetus from the course given in Puerto Rico as part of Project 16. At the end of the year a request for an evaluation of the work of the Institute by a technician of the PAU was still pending.

Another outstanding example of consultation was the analysis of proposed cooperative legislation in Panama. As a result of this study pertinent comments were made and a new draft law prepared. Requests for information received from the Department of Cooperatives of the Chilean Ministry of Economy and Commerce and the Comptroller General of the Argentine Republic were also answered. The Secretariat followed the practice of reproducing and distributing on a wide basis the information provided in response to requests from individual countries, in order that others might profit from the information made available to one member country.

Labor

During the past year preparations virtually completed for the first studi the economic efforts of labor legisla The report and resolution approvec I-A ECOSOC was sent to all member go ments to ascertain their interest in ha the study made within their national ritories by a group of individuals consi of a technician from this Secretariat three other individuals, one represer government, one representing labor, anc representing employers. Replies were ceived from four, namely, Haiti, Me Nicaragua and Panama.

Migration

This past year saw the realization o first field studies dealing with internal external migration. Two technicians o Department's staff spent a period of t months in Venezuela under an arrange which provided that the National Agra Institute of that country would act as host agency for the field study. The ori plan to have two Venezuelan technic assist those from the Secretariat was m fied, and the assistance given by Venezu nationals was increased considerably. many as 10 Venezuelan technicians engaged at one time in the making of ne 1,000 personal interviews with familie Venezuela in order to learn about the ca and effects of movements of popula from rural areas to the cities as well as economic effects of migration into V zuela from other countries. Following field phase of this study, data obtaine Venezuela by means of a detailed quest naire has been carefully analyzed for corporation in the studies. A special st of the *Causes and Effects of the R Exodus* was prepared as a backgro document for the Tenth Conference.

Social Security

lhe activity of the Secretariat in this during the past year was limited to ndance at a Seminar held in Panama in uary 1954, for the Central American Caribbean countries and Mexico. This ting was sponsored by the ILO and the manent Inter-American Committee on al Security. Although the work program he past year contemplated the prepara- of a study on the present status and ibilities of organized social insurance in Americas, as well as others, on the ad- istrative aspects of social security, the retariat did not carry out these studies use of its inability to locate a compe- technician.

Social Work

he past year has seen a considerable in- se in the Secretariat's publications in field. Six additional numbers of the ies on Community Organization" were pared, five of which were published and ributed as well. These six publications ussed experiences in community or- zation in Puerto Rico, El Salvador, mbia, Ecuador, Cuba and Brazil.

he first issue of *Servicio Social Inter- ricano*, prepared as a supplement to the etin *Ciencias Sociales*, was distributed, the second number was prepared and lished. The new Directory of schools, ciations, and publications in the social- k field throughout Latin America was ted and distributed. Work was started n expanded directory which will include al-welfare agencies and material was ected for a bibliography on social are.

order to meet the pressing need for hing materials in Spanish, considerable was devoted to the preparation of courses, one a Course on Community anization for Social Welfare, originally n by a consultant of the Secretariat during an assignment in Colombia. The material in this course has been revised, and the end of the year found this material about ready for publication. A course on Group Social Work was translated into Spanish and almost ready for publication at the end of the fiscal year. A working paper on the *Employment of Social Workers in Latin America* was prepared for the Ninth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women. Observers were sent to the Canadian Conference of Social Work and to a meeting of the International Federation of Social Workers, both of which took place in Toronto, Canada. The Secretariat participated extensively in the Seventh International Conference of Social Work which was held close to the end of the fiscal year in Toronto.

The Banco Obrero of Venezuela, which is responsible for workers' housing programs in that country, asked that a course be given for a period of two months to their personnel in the social aspects of housing. In preparation for this assignment, visits were made to both the Baltimore and Philadelphia housing authorities. At the request of the Ministry of Education of Colombia, courses dealing with community organization were given in Bogota and Medellín. A large number of students and graduates of the schools of social work participated in these courses. A technician of the Secretariat visited Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti to observe the progress of their welfare programs and to provide information and advice as requested.

Workers' Education

Field consultation in this area of activity was given for the first time during the past year. On two occasions the Secretariat was able to give favorable consideration to requests made by member countries for help in extending their programs in favor of the education of their working populations.

The Ministry of Labor of El Salvador requested assistance in the organization and carrying out of its First National Labor Institute and, acting in an advisory capacity, one of the Department's technicians in this field was able to assist with the preparation of working documents and in the general organization of the institute. Following this field consultation, visits were made to both Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and considerable information was made available regarding the Secretariat's program in the field of workers' education.

Two additional labor institutes took place in Brazil during the past year, with the help of a staff member as requested by the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce. The first of these short courses for workers was organized in Rio de Janeiro and the second in Bahia. Some of the subjects discussed by the workers and the technicians especially invited for this purpose were housing, productivity, collective bargaining, and human relations. At the close of the year there was pending a request from the Governor of the State of Valle del Cauca, Colombia, for help in the organization of a pilot project in the education of rural workers. The Secretariat was again represented at the Annual Workers' Education Conference in New York, for which a special exhibit, showing the progress of workers' education in Latin America, was prepared. Working documents were made available to a Technical Meeting of Agricultural Librarians of Latin America, which took place in Turrialba, Costa Rica, and for an Industrial-Safety Congress held in Santiago, Chile.

Two additional numbers in the series on workers' education were prepared and published during the past year, one providing an explanation of national income and its relation to the economy and the other outlining the program in workers' education carried out in El Salvador. Three previous numbers in this series had t reprinted in order to meet a large numb requests received.

In fulfilment of Resolution XXV o Tenth Inter-American Conference formation Courses for Workers rega Their Rights and Duties"), the first nu of the bulletin entitled *Educación socia trabajador* was prepared and publishe order to circulate among the member c tries current information on new prog and techniques existing in this field.

Inter-American Housing Cente

Under the Program of Technical Co ation of the OAS, the Division of Hou and Planning is responsible for the dire and execution of Project 22 (Inter-Ame Housing Center), and Project 23 (I American Centers for Advanced Studi Urban and Regional Planning).

The third regular training course o Housing Center was started March 8, with the participation of 26 trainees fro countries. On August 28, 1953, the building constructed for the exclusive u the Center by the National Universit Colombia was officially turned over to Secretary General of the OAS by Colom Minister of Foreign Affairs. Additi facilities were contributed by the Un Nations, in the form of a donation sisting of valuable laboratory equipm for testing of materials and experime work in construction techniques. A ge orientation period usually precedes training program, followed by an i grated case study of a community, usi section of the metropolitan area of Bog The sound use of local building materia given special attention in the field work well as the study of rural housing as rel to physical and social environment. The period of the academic year is dedicate individual research work on topics espec

pared by the students on different aspects he housing problem.

The publications program of the Center advanced in 1953 through translations echnical documents and the publication distribution of new studies. The pubtions of the Center are divided into es dealing with technical data, material dissemination, class studies, manuals, des, translations, adaptations and reits, bibliographies, miscellaneous maal, etc. The purpose of its Scientificchange Service is to provide technical terial in the Spanish language to housing ncies, educational institutions, and proionals interested in this type of technical ormation. This service, as well as the sulting services offered by the Center, is stantly extending the radius of action the Center and makes its findings avail-e to all those who may benefit from such owledge.

As part of the regional activities, technical vice was given to the Municipality of San e, Costa Rica, and to the Housing partment of the Caja Costarricense de uro Social. It was also possible to conute to the preliminary work in the mulation of a national housing plan in nama. Advisory services were also given technical agencies in Colombia.

The granting of research contracts to nnical and scientific institutions in erto Rico, Panama, Mexico, and Peru iated an important period in the protion of new technical material reflecting istic Latin American experiences. These tracts included an analysis of mutual-aid self-help systems, studies on rural ical housing, administration of housing jects, etc.

Housing and Planning Bulletin

The publication of an eight-page, bithly information bulletin, *Vivienda y neamiento,* was continued. Six numbers of the bulletin were published as well as six supplements; these were distributed to housing and planning agencies, educational and research institutions, and professional societies throughout Latin America and the United States. The various issues carried brief technical articles, news items relating to housing programs in different countries, annotated bibliographies, and notes on inter-American events in the field of community development. The bulletin has been very favorably received by institutions and individuals.

Directory of Housing and Planning Agencies

This directory (*Directorio de instituciones de vivienda y planeamiento*) was published in September of 1953 and distributed by the Division directly to all housing and planning agencies in Latin America and the United States. At the present time the directory is being revised and enlarged.

Revised Edition of "Low-Cost Housing in Latin America"

The first report with this title was published in 1943. The interest aroused by this study made necessary the search for a formula to give a more permanent character to the research in this field and to the publication of related material. As a consequence, a new draft was prepared in 1947 and published in 1949. The current revision was first included in the 1952–53 Work Program and was initiated in the fiscal year 1953–54. Its purpose is to make available to the governments and institutions of Latin America an up-to-date report on the problems of housing of social interest in Latin America.

During the interval of several years between the 1949 edition and the present revision, the picture of housing in the Hemisphere has changed substantially, and many new activities in this field have been de-

veloped by existing and new agencies of the member governments. Consequently, the assembly and classification of this new material represents a major research undertaking. During the past year, much material and statistical and factual information has been gathered and drafts of the housing programs for a number of countries have been prepared, establishing the basis for the preparation of a more complete manuscript.

Technical Consulting Services

One of the functions of the Division of Housing and Planning is to serve as a clearing house for technical services and information to agencies or institutions, public or private, of member states of the OAS, either by answering requests for consultations or by making field trips.

During the fiscal year 1953–54 principal technical consulting services including such things as: information on teaching of urban and regional planning, given to the National University of Cuyo in Argentina; advice on financing of housing in the United States, transmitted to the National School of Engineers in Peru; information on the use of statistics in planning, submitted to the Ministry of Public Health in Peru; and information to the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, on the nomenclature of streets and on house-numbering systems. Consultations in the field by staff members of the Division of Housing and Planning were given to agencies of several governments, and included: advice to the Housing Department of Costa Rica on proposed legislation for a national housing and planning agency; consultations with the staffs of the Ministry of Public Works and the Administration for Workers' Housing of Haiti; review of the request for a research grant by the Institute of Economic Development in Panama; recommendations to the Banco Obrero of Venezuela for the selection of an expert in social work related to housing; cons ation of a request to give advisory servi the preparation of the master plan Panama City.

Following an official invitation, mem of the staff of the Division of Housing Planning accompanied the members o *ad hoc* Committee for the Study of Low- Housing of I-A ECOSOC to the Domin Republic in order to observe the hou projects being carried out in that cou

Staff members of the Division also br officials of nine ministries of foreign af as well as groups of labor leaders Mexico, Nicaragua, Chile, and other c tries, on the activities of the OAS in the of housing and planning.

Agriculture

The Department's Division of Agricul and Conservation continued to serve technical, administrative and liaison se tariat for the Inter-American Institut Agricultural Sciences, with headquarter Turrialba, Costa Rica. During the y much information on the technical asp of agriculture was supplied to institut and individuals in response to written quests. Assistance was also rendered visiting Latin American technicians agricultural students as well as to per going to Latin American countries on a cultural assignments. This activity inclu the compilation and distribution of a entitled *Publicaciones periódicas agríc en América latina*, which first appeared the May–August 1953 issue of the *In American Review of Bibliography*.

Various papers were prepared for Special Committee on Coffee, of the In American Economic and Social Cou including a seven-page report entitled *Underlying Causes of the Present High Co Prices*. This report, originally prepared Spanish in compliance with a resolution the special committee, was distributed

mbers of the OAS Council, ministers of iculture, and coffee associations in the erican producing countries.

The study entitled *La situación mundial café*, also requested by the Special Com-tee on Coffee, was finished during the r. It covers the most important aspects the world coffee industry, such as its nomy, factors that determine the supply d demand of coffee, the outlook for fee production and consumption during period 1954–57, a detailed description conditions in coffee-producing areas out-e the Western Hemisphere, the probable nd in world coffee consumption, and in-utions that are engaged in coffee-im-vement work. The survey includes 30 tistical tables.

Another publication of the Division, *Forme sobre la producción de café en Vene-la*, was one of a series of studies on the ious coffee-producing countries.

Conservation

During the year the Pan American Union, collaboration with the International mmittee for Bird Preservation, continued issue the quarterly, *Conservation in the ericas*.

Arrangements were made for the meeting the Judges Panel to select the winner of Pan American Conservation Award of rit for 1953, and a handbook containing tinent information regarding the con-tants and their accomplishments was npiled for use of the judges. Dr. Fran-co Tamayo, of Venezuela, was chosen for outstanding work in planning and suc-sfully carrying out a resettlement project ereby a large tract of land devastated by sion was again brought under cultivation.

Statistics

During the fiscal year 1953–54, the Sta-ical Division continued its activities in fields of national statistical organization and administration, education, census and sampling techniques, statistical vocabulary, demographic and health statistics, and agricultural, industrial and international trade statistics. The journal *Estadística* was published without interruption, and informational services for statistical data and methodology and for materials related to statistical studies were handled constantly.

In the field of statistical organization and administration, progress was made in the preparation of the work *Statistical Activities of the American Nations*, a study entitled *Procedimientos y facilidades de imprenta para los servicios estadísticos* was published, and work was advanced on the project on the statistical integration of geographic areas with similar characteristics.

In the field of statistical education, in addition to closing the first course and opening the second course of the Inter-American Training Center in Economic and Financial Statistics, in Santiago, Chile, the Division organized and inaugurated the First Central American Course in Statistics, devoted to the teaching of statistical methodology on a basic level. Fifty students completed their studies at the Training Center in 1953. In 1954 a total of 94 students attended the two courses mentioned.

The "Inter-American Textbook Series on Theoretical and Applied Statistics" added two translations to its collection—*El planeo de experimentos* and *La desigualdad en la distribución de las rentas*.

In demographic and health statistics two experimental projects were begun in 1953–54, one in Venezuela on the registration and production of statistical data covering the principal demographic activities, and the other in Guatemala on hospital statistics.

Economic statistics covered essentially the preparation of a study on the status of agricultural-statistics services in the countries and publication of the *Manual de codificación para la aplicación de la Clasifica-*

ción Uniforme para el Comercio Internacional. Another branch of activity, closely related to foreign trade statistics, was that of customs nomenclature. Collaboration with the ECLA on the project of the Central American Uniform Customs Nomenclature continued, and a document was prepared on customs nomenclature. This document was presented at the Tenth Inter-American Conference and gave origin to Resolution LXXXVIII, which recommends withdrawal from the Santiago Convention on the Uniformity of Nomenclature for the Classification of Merchandise.

As for the I-A ECOSOC project on statistical compilation in foreign trade, the preparatory phase, which was concerned with the construction of the conversion keys for exports and imports of all the Latin American countries, was completed. The statistical reclassification and compilation of foreign trade statistics for Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela, and a study of the foreign trade of Haiti covering the six-year period 1944–45 to 1945–50 were also completed. This study of Haiti will appear in the first issue of the bulletin *International Trade of the American States*, and will serve as a model for future studies which, based on data already compiled, will appear for other countries of the Hemisphere. This study indicates, through a medium of 15 statistical tables based upon official sources, the commodity composition of imports and exports by sections and division of the *Standard International Trade Classification*, by significant groups of exports and, to a lesser degree, imports. It also analyzes exports by commodity groups by selected countries of destination as well as by geographical areas by significant commodity groups. On the import side, the statistical presentation was limited to significant commodity divisions geographical areas and selected countr origin, and by selected countries of orig commodity divisions. This study includes the conversion keys for export imports upon which the statistical classification and compilation are b in addition to brief statements of a tech nature.

As an extension of work in conne with the Program of the 1950 Census o Americas, three studies on experien the application of the recommendatio the Committee on the 1950 Census o Americas were completed and publi These studies refer to agriculture, po tion and housing censuses. *The Story 1950 Census of the Americas*, describin origin, establishment and activities COTA, was also published.

The four quarterly issues of the jo *Estadística* were distributed. Three of are of varied content, while the othe subject issue is devoted to statistical o ization and administration. Publicatio the four issues also involved three su ments containing the *Informe del Semi Interamericano del Ingreso Nacional*, *Progress report of the Inter American S tical Institute*, and a collection of ma on statistical organization and admini tion supplementing the main journal on this subject.

The Focal Point continued its activit a consultation and reference center statistical data, methods, and mate It issued its monthly list of publica received and maintained and directed a of information for the library of the T ing Center in Economic and Fina Statistics. It was also at work on preparation of the fifth edition of *Directory of Statistical Personnel in American Nations.*

All this activity was accompanied consultation services rendered through d

respondence with national statistical es and several offices of the Pan Ameri- Union. Eight Latin American statis- ans were trained in the offices of the ision of Statistics. The Division took t in several national and international nical meetings.

Throughout the entire fiscal year, prepara- ns were advanced for the Third Inter- erican Statistical Conference, convoked 1955. This work covered preparation of Conference regulations, drafting the gram, and other organizational aspects he Conference.

Travel Promotion

The Travel Division continued to urge ion on the modification of immigration l customs requirements on the part of the erican republics where these barriers to entry of foreign visitors still exist. It continued, as well, its services and tacts among transportation companies, vel-promotion agencies, and other or- izations in an effort to promote tourist vel in the Western Hemisphere. Some of year's meetings attended by staff resentatives were: sessions of the Tech- al Committee of Experts on the Fi- ncing of the Pan American Highway, held Mexico City, October 1953; meetings of Organizing Committee of the Sixth n American Highway Congress, held in nezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Pan- a, Guatemala and Mexico, November 3; Annual Convention of the American ad Builders' Association, Atlantic City, nuary 1954; meeting of the Highway search Board, Washington, D. C., Jan- y 1954; United Nations Conference on stoms Formalities for the Temporary portation of Private Vehicles and for urism, New York City, May 1954; and th Inter-American Travel Congress, nama City, June 1954.

The Secretariat gave every possible assistance to the Panamanian and Venezuelan Governments in the organization of the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress held in Panama City in June 1954, and the Sixth Pan American Highway Congress which convened in Caracas in July 1954. It worked closely with the Organizing Committees of these Specialized Conferences in developing a program of information and propaganda in order to promote general interest in these conferences; and assisted the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in the preparation of the Agenda and Regulations for both Congresses.

The Secretariat was called upon by the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs to assist in the preparation of its Thirteenth Annual Assembly, held in Rio de Janeiro in November 1953, and recommended the designation of Mr. Luis Ribeiro Soares, member of the National Highway Council of Brazil, who attended the meeting as representative of the Pan American Union.

As Permanent Secretariat of the Pan American Highway Congresses, the Travel Division undertook all liaison and paper work in connection with the calling of the meetings of the three Technical Committees of Experts which, in accordance with Resolution IV of the Special Pan American Highway Congress, were designated to study specific problems: (1) on internal organization of highway departments; (2) on financing of the Pan American Highway System, and (3) on national and international highway planning. These committees met in Lima, Mexico City, and Rio de Janeiro, respectively, in the fall of 1953. The Secretariat reproduced the Spanish and English versions of their reports and distributed copies to the governments of the American republics, through their Representatives on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council; to directors of highways, and to

national and international organizations interested in this field.

During the year the Travel Division issued two new booklets of the "Visit Series", *Visit Ecuador* and *Visit Costa Rica;* completed the text of *Visit Chile*, and revised and enlarged exhausted editions of *Visit Venezuela*, *Visit Colombia*, and *Motoring to Mexico*. The booklet *The Pan American Highway System* was rewritten and enlarged, to be presented in a new form with photographs and maps. Press releases on the above-mentioned publications were prepared and widely disseminated and as a result substantial orders for these booklets were placed by national tourist boards, transportation companies, and travel agencies for promotion purposes.

Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress

With a comprehensive agenda covering every aspect of the tourist industry, and a set of regulations, both previously approved by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress met in Panama from June 12 to 19, 1954, with delegates from every country member of the OAS, except Bolivia. Attended by an unusually large number of specialists, among them the chiefs of the official travel-promotion agencies of many countries, the Congress gave itself, as a major objective, to the task of evolving an Organization Plan which would assure continuity of these Specialized Conferences and provide an effective mechanism to carry on the work between Congresses. The draft plan agreed upon calls for a Permanent Executive Committee, attached to I-A ECOSOC, made up of five countries (United States, Mexico, Argentina and Peru, hosts to the first four meetings, and Costa Rica, where the next one is to be held, were recommended as members) and four Technical Committees to take up the study of fundamental problems as follows: (*a*) Committee on Research and Orga tion; (*b*) Committee on the Remov Travel Barriers; (*c*) Committee on T Plant, and (*d*) Committee on Tourist-T Promotion. The Permanent Secretaria central headquarters remain in the American Union. The proposed draft, v was forwarded to the Council of the for consideration and approval, also tains provisions relative to the organiz and functioning of the Congresses, aims, relations with the OAS, cooper with national tourist departments, and provides for participation by pr enterprise.

The Permanent Secretariat filed a pro report on the simplification of requirem for the entry of tourists into the va countries, showing that a majority of Western Hemisphere nations had t favorable action, eliminating the req ment of a consular visa on passp establishing the system of tourist card some cases issued through transporta companies and/or travel agencies; accep the personal identification card extende neighboring countries to their citizens, other similar measures. It was found, l ever, that failure to act by certain countries is delaying the day when we have a single travel area in the New W and an appeal was again made to governments for the lowering of barrier necessary for the development of r travel.

The Final Act of the Congress contain resolutions directly or indirectly relate the travel movement, under the follow headings: policy and planning in the in American and national fields; econon and financing; tourist travel and its servi including transportation, lodging, and tr agencies; publicity; and resources special activities, with special reference the cultural heritage, national and inte tional parks, social travel, adventure tr

sports of interest to tourists. Costa a was designated as seat of the Sixth r-American Travel Congress to be held 956.

erim Committee of the Pan American Highway Congresses

t the request of Mr. Carlos Lazo, Chair- n of the Interim Committee of the Pan erican Highway Congresses, the General retariat of the Organization of American tes called the Second Meeting of the erim Committee for April 5–9, 1954, at Pan American Union in Washington, C. The purpose of this Meeting was to plete the assignment that had been usted to the Committee by the Special American Highway Congress held in xico City in 1952. The Committee held a -day meeting with special representa- s of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Peru and United States, and proceeded to study discuss the following papers:

1. Report of the First Meeting of the Interim Committee, Washington, D. C., June 15–18, 1953
2. Preliminary draft, Organization Plan of the Pan American Highway Congresses
3. Report, Meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts on the Financing of the Pan American Highway, Mexico City, October 26–31, 1953
4. Report, Meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts on the Organization, Financing, and Legislative Authorization of Highway Departments, Lima, Peru, November 23–30, 1953
5. Report, Meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts on Pan American Highway Planning, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, November 10–14, 1953

fter thoroughly studying the reports of three Technical Committees and the iminary draft of the Organization Plan the Pan American Highway Congresses, Interim Committee decided to transmit n to the Sixth Pan American Highway gress with pertinent amendments and recommendations. A full report on the work performed by the Committee and its recommendations was prepared by the Secretariat and forwarded to the Sixth Highway Congress, in Caracas, in July of 1954.

Cooperation with the Technical Staff of United Nations and Other International Agencies

In compliance with the agreement between the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the Economic Commission for Latin America, close contact was maintained between the respective Secretariats during the year on matters relating to housing finance and to the productivity of the construction industry. In June 1953 the United Nations offered the services of a consultant to cooperate with the Division of Housing and Planning in the revision of the study *Low-Cost Housing in Latin America.*

The Seminar on Housing through Non-Profit Organizations, to be held in September 1954, and to be sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the Government of Denmark in cooperation with the OAS, will bring together Latin American technicians on housing and cooperatives. During the fiscal year 1953–54 various meetings were held in Washington and New York in which members of the Pan American Union's Division of Housing and Planning and of the UN Housing Section participated. At these meetings procedures were studied for coordinating the housing and planning activities of both agencies.

Cooperative undertakings included the preparation of a kit of materials in Spanish and Portuguese dealing with community organization and development. In connection with a study on trends in social-work education throughout the world, under preparation by the United Nations, members of the technical staff prepared the draft chapter on Latin America. Participation in a

meeting in Geneva of the International Labor Organization's Committee of Experts on Cooperatives should prove a constructive step towards carrying out two recommendations of the Tenth Inter-American Conference (Resolution XXVI, "Cooperation between the Organization of American States and the International Labor Organization", and Resolution XXXII, "Development of the Cooperative Movement in America") which call for studies in the field of cooperatives with the collaboration of the ILO. Similar cooperation extended to a broad field of subjects, some of which are referred to in other parts of this report, and included statistics, national income, transportation, fiscal policy, social welfare, and numerous related subjects.

Department of International Law

General Legal Services

The Department of International Law, acting through its two Divisions (Law and Treaties, and Conferences and Organizations), has the general responsibility of handling the wide variety of legal problems with which the Pan American Union is presented in the performance of its functions as Secretariat of the Organization of American States. In pursuance of this duty, the Department cooperated continuously throughout the year with the Council of the Organization and its various permanent and special committees; maintained its customary record of the ratification of multilateral and bilateral treaties and its custody of instruments of ratification deposited with the Pan American Union; carried out the duties of Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Council of Jurists and cooperated with the work of the Inter-American Juridical Committee; offered special services to Inter-American Specialized Conferences and to Inter-American Specialized Organizations, and in particular to the Inter-American Commission of Women; and
tained close contact with the offices o
United Nations engaged in parallel
activities. In addition to these activ
the Department rendered legal servic
the staff of the Pan American Union a
the members of delegations to the O
ization of American States by giving
advice and information, preparing
ments, facilitating the issuance of pass
and visas, and by handling problem
immigration, privileges and immunities
similar questions.

Cooperation with the Council of th

The Department continued to assis
committees of the Council in legal ma
and problems relating to conference
organizations. This required, in some c
the compilation of background materia
the writing of reports or drafts for
Tenth Inter-American Conference,
much as a number of the items on the Ag
of that Conference were of a legal chara

With specific reference to the I
Protocol to the Convention on Duties
Rights of States in the Event of
Strife, the Department continued to
laborate with the committee to which
subject had been assigned for study.
Council of the Organization, at its me
on July 1, 1953, resolved to transmit to
governments the Preliminary Draft Pro
prepared by the committee, with the req
that they communicate their observa
thereon before September 15, 1953.
cordingly, after that date, the comm
proceeded with the last stage of its
preparing a definitive text which was
mitted to the Council of the Organizatio
November 4, 1953. The Council decide
submit this text to the Tenth Inter-A
can Conference, together with the d
originally prepared by the Departmen
International Law, for consideration by
Delegates. Because of the pressure of t

wever, the Conference returned it to the uncil of the Organization, for further amination and the preparation of a initive Protocol to the Convention, taking o account the amendments and observa- ns submitted to the Conference by the vernments, as well as any others that the vernments might submit later at meetings the Council. When the final text is ap- ved by the Council of the OAS, it will be ened for signature by the governments at Pan American Union.

The Department also collaborated with ier committees of the Council, but in rticular with the Committee on Prepara- ns for the Tenth Conference, in the mulation of the agenda and regulations that Conference, with the Committee Inter-American Organizations, with the mmittee on Inter-American Conferences, l with the Committee on the Leo S. we Pan American Fund.

Ratification of Inter-American Treaties

Several ratifications and deposits of truments of ratification took place during past year. The status of the Inter- erican Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, ned at Rio de Janeiro in 1947, remains same. All countries are parties to the aty with the exception of Guatemala. e deposit of the instrument of ratification Guatemala is still awaiting the results of consultation initiated by the Pan erican Union relative to the reservation de by that country at the time of ratifica- n.

A similar situation exists with respect to Charter of the Organization of American tes, inasmuch as Guatemala also made a ervation at the time of ratifying that trument, concerning which a consulta- n is likewise pending. With respect to u, which also made a reservation at the e of ratifying the Charter, the consulta- tion has been completed, and that Govern- ment deposited its instrument of ratifica- tion on February 12, 1954.

The status of the Charter at the end of the fiscal year is shown in the following list of ratifications and deposits of instruments of ratification:

SIGNATORY COUNTRIES	DATE OF DEPOSIT OF INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION
Argentina	—
Bolivia	October 18, 1950
Brazil	March 13, 1950
Chile	June 5, 1953
Colombia	December 13, 1951
Costa Rica	November 16, 1948
Cuba	July 16, 1952
Dominican Republic	April 22, 1949
Ecuador	December 28, 1950
El Salvador	September 11, 1950
Guatemala*	—
Haiti	March 28, 1951
Honduras	February 7, 1950
Mexico	November 23, 1948
Nicaragua	July 26, 1950
Panama	March 22, 1951
Paraguay	May 3, 1950
Peru**	February 12, 1954
United States**	June 19, 1951
Uruguay	—
Venezuela	December 29, 1951

* Ratified subject to a reservation which was still pending acceptance at the end of the fiscal year.

** Ratified subject to a reservation which has been accepted.

As for other treaties and conventions, instruments of ratification were deposited by the countries indicated below:

Convention on the Nationality of Women, 1933:
Costa Rica, July 17, 1953

Additional Protocol to the Pan American Sanitary Code, 1952:
El Salvador, August 11, 1953
Ecuador, April 15, 1954
Cuba, April 8, 1954

Inter-American Convention on the Rights of the Author in Literary, Scientific, and Artistic Works, 1946:
Haiti, August 25, 1953
Argentina, September 24, 1953

Convention on Political Asylum, 1933:
Costa Rica, June 10, 1954

In addition, Costa Rica signed, on June 16, 1954, the following conventions adopted at the Tenth Inter-American Conference, held at Caracas in 1954: Convention on Political Asylum; Convention on Territorial Asylum; and Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.

By virtue of a resolution of the Seventh International Conference of American States, held at Montevideo in 1933, the Pan American Union publishes periodically a pamphlet showing the status of the various inter-American treaties and conventions. To supplement this chart, the Department recently published a volume containing more detailed information.

Relations with the Council of Jurists and the Juridical Committee

In its capacity as Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, the Department of International Law continued to carry out the work assigned to it by resolutions of the Council at its Second Meeting, held at Buenos Aires in 1953. This work is closely related with the activities of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, permanent committee of the Inter-American Council of Jurists.

During the past year the Juridical Committee prepared the following studies: a Draft Uniform Law on International Commercial Arbitration, and a Comparative Study of the Bustamante Code, the Montevideo Treaties, and the "Restatement of the Law of Conflicts of Law".

The Department has made translations of these studies, and transmitted the texts to the governments for their observations, in accordance with the Plan of Codification adopted by the Inter-American Council of Jurists at its First Meeting.

The above two studies, together with several others not yet completed by the Juridical Committee, will be submitted for consideration to the Inter-American Council of Jurists at its Third Meeting, in M City, probably during 1955. In prepar for that Meeting, the Department has in communication with the Juridical C mittee for the purpose of making the n sary arrangements.

The Department has likewise offered Juridical Committee its cooperation u the work plan proposed by the Counc Jurists and later by the Tenth I American Conference.

In addition to the above work, the partment published two volumes, in Spa containing the proceedings and docum of the Second Meeting of the Inter-Am can Council of Jurists, held in Buenos A

Special Services for Conference

The Division of Conferences and ganizations was especially occupied du this fiscal year with its responsibilities rendering conference services. Include this type of service was the pre-confer planning of secretariat and physical n for six major conferences as requested their host governments. The Division also responsible for preparing letter convocation for eight OAS conference well as advising the organizing commit as to the attributes of a "Specialized C ference" under the Charter. With respe the Tenth Inter-American Conference, Division was made responsible for ordinating the translation, editing, pub tion and distribution of the prelimi documents, as well as editing the repor the activities of the OAS and the *Hand for Delegates*, which was issued in the official languages. Staff members of Division served in the secretariats of conferences. A list of conferences meetings held during the fiscal year ma found in the chapter on "The Special Conference and other Inter-American M ings".

Council Secretariat Services

The Council of the Organization held 26 etings during the fiscal year and its com-ttees, as a whole, met on an average of times a month. The Council Secretariat tion undertook to make arrangements for se meetings, cooperated with the Secre-y of the Council in preparation of topics, rking documents, memoranda and in-mation for committees, drew up minutes meetings of the Council of the Organiza-n, and published decisions taken at etings.

The Secretariat furnished information and a requested by delegations to the Or-nization, and assumed administrative ctions of the Pan American Union deriv-from the Agreement on Privileges and munities.

The Section continued to render secre-iat services to the Inter-American Peace mmittee.

Language Services

The Translation Section has provided the ncil of the OAS and its technical organs h various language services. This in-ded the translation into the four official guages of more than 7,000 pages during fiscal year. The services of most of the ff of the Section were made available to Secretariat of the Tenth Inter-American nference at Caracas. The Section served a language-services coordinating center the other official inter-American con-ences and meetings.

Publications of the Department

ANNALS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERI-N STATES.—This quarterly publication, ed in separate English, Spanish, Portu-se, and French editions, is designed, as name implies, to provide current and able information on the activities of the ganization of American States. It con-ns official documentary material on each of the organs composing the Organization, including the texts of all decisions of the Inter-American Conference, the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Council and its three technical organs (Inter-American Economic and Social Council, Inter-American Council of Jurists, and Inter-American Cultural Council), and the Inter-American Specialized Conferences. Wherever necessary, these texts are accompanied by quotations from relevant reports or by other material explaining their background and implications. Also included are resolutions of various administrative and technical bodies forming part of the Specialized Organizations, and information on officially-sponsored inter-American meetings which, although not classified as "Specialized Conferences" are considered of interest to the reader. Finally, the first number of each yearly volume is a carefully edited version of the Annual Report of the Secretary General for the last complete fiscal year.

The French and Portuguese editions are printed in Haiti and Brazil, respectively, and the Spanish in Mexico. The English edition continues to be printed in the United States.

"LAW AND TREATY" SERIES.—The Department published the following issues in this series: *Constitution of the Dominican Republic* (English); *Constitution of Haiti* (English); *Constitution of Nicaragua* (English); *Constitution of Venezuela* (English); *Convention on Diplomatic Asylum, signed at the Tenth Inter-American Conference* (four languages); *Convention on Territorial Asylum, signed at the Tenth Inter-American Conference* (four languages); *Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, signed at the Tenth Inter-American Conference* (four languages); *Supplement to "Copyright Protection in the Americas"* (Spanish and English); *Status of Pan American Treaties and Conventions* (four lan-

guages); and *Inter-American Treaties and Conventions: Signatures, Ratifications, and Deposits, with Explanatory Notes.*

"Statements of Laws".—During the past year there were published the "Statements of Laws" for Paraguay and revised editions for the Dominican Republic and Colombia. In addition, the publication of supplements to the "Statements" was started, for the purpose of bringing them up to date. Supplements for Argentina and Uruguay have been published. Supplements for three other countries (Colombia, Guatemala, and Panama) are in preparation by their respective authors.

Translation of the revised editions for Costa Rica and Ecuador was completed, the former being in the Printing Division and the latter in process of reproduction, at the time of preparing this report. The manuscript of the revised edition for Bolivia was received and is ready for translation. With respect to Brazil the material received has been revised in order to bring it up to date. The same is true of the revised edition for Cuba which has been suspended in view of new legislation recently promulgated.

The Division of Law and Treaties also received a part of the revised edition for Mexico, which the author expects to complete in a short time, and expects soon to receive the revised edition for Peru. Lastly, the authors of the "Statements" for Chile, Haiti, Honduras, and El Salvador have been working for some time on the revisions for those countries and it is possible that they may be published during the course of the next fiscal year.

Council of Jurists Series.—In this series the following documents were published during the year: *Draft Uniform Law on International Commercial Arbitration* (Spanish, English, Portuguese); *Comparative Study of the Bustamante Code, the Montevideo Treaties, and the "Restatement o Law of Conflict of Laws"* (Spanish); *Actas y documentos de la Segunda Reu del Consejo Interamericano de Juriscons* (Spanish).

"Conferences and Organizati Series.—In the course of the fiscal yea new numbers of the "Conferences Organizations" Series were published in English, two in French, seven in P guese, and 11 in Spanish. At the clos that period, 14 additional numbers we press, or in preparation. The majority o new numbers contain the Final Act Inter-American Specialized Conference analytical conference data; a few are h documents of organizations included wi the structure of the OAS; and several publications relating to the Inter-Amer Conference, namely: the *Manual d Conferencia Interamericana: organizacio funcionamiento de la Secretaría Genera* handbook on conference secretariat serv containing 62 charts, illustrations, mo and similar explanatory material); the F Act of the Tenth Inter-American Confer (Caracas, 1954), in the four official langu of the Organization; and the report of Pan American Union on the Caracas m ing (in press). Editorial work was begun Spanish edition of the Proceedings of Tenth Conference. The Division of C ferences and Organizations also continue publish the periodical list of forthcon inter-American conferences and meeti in English, Portuguese, and Spanish.

Special Publications.—During the three quarters of the year, attention devoted primarily to conference publ tions not included in the regular se Outstanding among these were the 1 numbers of the seven-volume publicat sponsored by the Government of Colom entitled *Actas y documentos de la No Conferencia Internacional Americana*

1948); the *Report on the Activities of Organization of American States: 1948–*, presented to the Caracas assembly in ish, French, Portuguese, and Spanish; the *Handbook for Delegates* to the Tenth -American Conference, also issued in our official languages.

Official Travel Document

r the purpose of providing officials of Pan American Union, of Inter-American ialized Organizations, and of other -American agencies, which work in the of technical assistance, with adequate ification while traveling on official ions, the Division of Law and Treaties ared a document containing general mation on the OAS and on the bearer, h has been published with the title of cial Travel Document."

hile the principal object of this docu- is to identify the official who is travel- on the business of the Organization, prepared in a form that permits it to be in lieu of a passport, whenever the als of the country to be visited agree ecognize it as such by placing a visa ein. At present, officials of the OAS have ocument of this kind which would serve acilitate their official missions. As the programs have required an increasing unt of travel, however, particularly the ram of Technical Cooperation, such a ment became needed. Although the ial Travel Document may be utilized u of a national passport, it will naturally replace a passport in any case not itted by national law.

ATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, N SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

he relations between the Department of rnational Law and the offices of the ed Nations engaged in parallel legal ities consisted chiefly in studies of the work of the International Law Commission of the United Nations and in the distribution of the reports of the Commission to the Inter-American Juridical Committee. By special arrangement with the United Nations additional copies of the reports of the International Law Commission are sent direct to the Juridical Committee in Rio de Janeiro.

On its part the Department of International Law sent to the United Nations Secretariat copies of the documents emanating from the meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, at Buenos Aires, and copies of the reports of the Inter-American Juridical Committee. The Director also contributed to the United Nations *Yearbook on Human Rights.* On various occasions the Division of Conferences and Organizations of the Department provided the United Nations Secretariat with documents and information regarding the status and character of inter-American conferences and organizations. It also made arrangements for the participation of representatives of the Pan American Union at meetings of the United Nations and a number of its Specialized Agencies.

In addition, the Division of Conferences and Organizations continued to serve as the general coordinating office of the Pan American Union in its relations with the six Inter-American Specialized Organizations, and with other inter-American and world organizations, some having formal arrangements for cooperation with the OAS.

Especially noteworthy this year was the action taken by the Council of the OAS with respect to relations with nongovernmental organizations. On June 16, the Council adopted new standards for establishing cooperative relations between the OAS and nongovernmental organizations. General relations on that basis were established by an exchange of letters between the Secretary General and the following organizations:

Inter-American Association of Broadcasters, Association of American Writers and Artists, Coffee Growers' Federation of Central America-Mexico-Caribbean, National Institute of Reforms and Social Welfare, International Conference of Social Work, and the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

Department of Cultural Affairs

General Activities of the Department

During 1953–54, a large part of the activities of the Department of Cultural Affairs were concerned with preparations for the Tenth Inter-American Conference and the Second Meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council, and participation in the former of those two assemblies.

Cooperation with the UNESCO was continued. The program of translation and publication of Latin American classics went forward; the services of one of the specialists in the Division of Education were lent to the UNESCO for a period of four months; aid was continued to the Latin American Regional Center for Fundamental Education (CREFAL); and collaboration was lent in preparation for a seminar on the teaching of the social sciences, to be held in Costa Rica.

The Department continued its program of Round-Table Discussions of Teaching Problems in the Field of Latin American Studies for university specialists in the United States. A second meeting for colleges of the northeastern region was held at the University of Delaware in October 1953, and led to the incorporation of the Northeastern Council for Latin American and Inter-American Studies. First meetings for universities of the Rocky Mountain area and the southeastern region were held at the University of New Mexico in January 1954, and Duke University in February 1954, respectively. The former of these two gatherings was attended by 65 representatives of 20 different institutions; the by 51 representatives from 23 institu The Department also collaborated i Fourth Conference on World Eco Development of the University of Dela held in October 1953.

In its function as Executive Secretar the Inter-American Cultural Council Department provided technical and tarial services for the Committee for Cu Action, preparing documents for its u its request.

The Committee on Bibliography o Organization of American States was stituted, having as its Chairman the Di of the Department of Cultural Affair as Secretary the Editor of the *Inter-Ame Review of Bibliography*. An Advisory Co composed of representatives of all th partments of the Pan American Union of each of the Inter-American Specia Organizations, is currently in formatio

Publication of the inter-American tural review *Panorama* was continued, numbers thereof appearing during the c of the year.

A series of eight broadcasts was mad members of the Department as part o "University of the Air", presented by of the Washington radio stations, and Department continued its collaboratio the Inter-University Seminar maintaine the six institutions of higher educatio the Washington area.

Office of the Director

The Director continued his progra visits to United States universities, for purpose of establishing and strengthe relations with college specialists in the of Latin American studies. An impor feature of this program was an extended which included 17 institutions in the Mi and Far West. The Director represented Organization at the Sixth Congress of Instituto Internacional de Literatura Ib

ericana (Mexico City, August–September 3), addressed a large number of profes- nal and Pan American associations, and vided several articles for *Américas*.

Work was continued on the English tion of Manuel Bandeira's history of azilian literature, and the office continued prepare the Brazilian-literature section the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

Music Section.—Publication of the nthly *Boletín de música y artes visuales* s continued, with considerable improve- nt in its graphic presentation. Circulation now more than 5,000, and the material ried is reproduced by a number of news- pers and magazines in various parts of in America. Other publications of the sic Section included the leaflet *One nce and Three Songs of Mexico;* the third glish edition, revised and enlarged, of *sic in Latin America;* an album entitled *nciones folklóricas de la América latina*, school use, arranged by Luis Sandi; and series of brochures on conservatories, hestras, and music organizations, stores, olishers and journals of Latin America. is last-mentioned material will eventually incorporated into the *Directorio musical a América latina*, final proofs of the first volumes of which were sent to press at close of the fiscal year. Sent to press ewise was the manuscript of the first ume, in English and Spanish, of catalogs the works of composers of the Americas. is will include, in addition to the lists of positions, biographical data, a photo- ph and the facsimile of a manuscript e of each of the 15 musicians repre- ted.

Plates were prepared for the printing of ks by the contemporary composers Juan ego Salas (Chile), Alfonso Montecino ile), Edgardo Martín (Cuba), José lsio (Peru), Rodolfo Halfter (Mexico), Roque Cordero (Panama).

Collaboration was lent to editors of musical publications and to various organizations and institutions of the Hemisphere, public and private, notably the Music Division of the Library of Congress. Lectures on music of the Americas were delivered to a number of associations, and technical assistance was provided in the preparation of programs featuring Latin American songs and dances.

A special program in honor of Pan American Day was presented under the leadership of the Chief of the Music Section, with the collaboration of members of the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington and the Mexican pianist José Kahan. Recitals were given in the Hall of the Americas by the Brazilian artists Isabel Mourao, Roberto Miranda, and Oriano de Almeida; by the Chilean Edith Fischer; the Argentine Alejandro Barletta; the Mexican Charlotte Martin; and the Peruvian Roberto Eyzaguirre. Open-air concerts in the Aztec Garden were presented with the collaboration of the United States Army and Navy Bands, and the singers Edson de Castilho (Brazil), Yolanda Vazquez (Colombia), and Olguita Fariña (Chile).

Visual Arts Section.—The second volume of the *Guía de las colecciones públicas de arte en los Estados Unidos* (New England) appeared early in the fiscal year. In November and December 1953, the Chief of the Section visited the circum-Caribbean countries to gather material for the first volume of a guide to public collections of art in Latin America. The New York firm of Duell, Sloan and Pearce has expressed its interest in publishing an English edition of this guide, and negotiations to that end have been initiated.

The Section has continued to prepare its corresponding part of the *Boletín de música y artes visuales*. Essays and book reviews were provided for *Américas* and the *Inter-*

American Review of Bibliography; and articles on Latin American art were contributed to the *Americana Annual*, the Funk and Wagnalls' *International Year Book*, and the *American People's Encyclopedia.*

During the course of his Latin American tour, the Chief of the Section delivered lectures in Guatemala City, San Salvador, Tegucigalpa, Panama City, and Camagüey. He represented the Organization at the opening of the Second Biennial in São Paulo. The Section lent assistance in connection with the presentation of works by Chilean artists at that exhibition, and served as intermediary between the Biennial and the Government of Venezuela in arranging for the Pan American exhibit held at Caracas upon the occasion of the Tenth Inter-American Conference.

The Section assisted the Museum of Modern Art of New York in the acquisition of works by Cuban, Colombian, Guatemalan, and Mexican artists. It furnished information and graphic material on art and artists in Latin America to a large number of individuals and institutions.

Since the appointment of the new Program Specialist, he has taken charge of the layout and design of the *Boletín de música y artes visuales*, the catalogs of art exhibits, and the supplements of illustrations included in *Panorama.* The Section designed and executed informational exhibits for the Tenth Inter-American Conference and the Seventh International Conference of Social Work (Toronto); and special exhibitions of Latin American art were prepared for the Whyte Gallery (Washington, D. C.), Pan American College (Edinburg, Texas), Dickinson College (Carlisle, Pennsylvania), and Southern Illinois University (Carbondale, Illinois).

The following exhibits were presented at the Pan American Union during 1953–54: "As I See It", paintings and sculpture on Latin American motifs by Washington artists; "Latin America through Euro Eyes", prints by itinerant European ar of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries; drawings, water colors, and studies Roberto Diago (Cuba); "Flowers of Ar tina", oils by Bibí Zogbé; "Ten Artist Panama", oils and water colors; "Bon pak: Mayas of Yesterday and Tod photographs (Mexico); paintings by María Rojo Oliver (Argentina); prints water colors by Francisco Otta (Ch "Painters of Venezuela", water colors oils; oils by Agustín Fernández (Cu "Landscape Architecture in Brazil", ph graphs and plans by Roberto Burle M and "Impressions of the USA", oils Antonio Joseph (Haiti). The exhibit landscape architecture attracted ex ordinary attention, and both it and group show of painters of Venezuela being circulated in the United States un the sponsorship of the Smithsonian Inst tion.

Division of Education

Specialists of the Division participa in the annual meetings of the Natio Education Association (New York) and American Vocational Education Asso tion (Chicago). They took part in a ro table on the reform of secondary-educat curricula in Puerto Rico, and in a seminar the teaching of history, likewise held on t island.

Elementary Education Section.—T Section continued to gather documentat on all aspects of elementary education Latin America: curricula, programs a methods, normal schools, legislation, tea ing personnel, budgets, educational auth ties, bibliography, textbooks and teach aids, and educational reviews.

The statistical study of the situation w regard to elementary education was brou up to date, on the basis of the 1950 cens

The monograph *La enseñanza prima*

iversal en América was sent to press, and ro numbers of the "Biblioteca Panameri- na del Maestro" were prepared: *La señanza de las ciencias naturales en la cuela primaria* and *La escuela primaria y conservación de los recursos naturales.*

The Section exercises supervision over the ter-American Rural Normal School (Proj- t 26 of the Technical Cooperation Pro- am) which was opened in Rubio, Venezuela, March 1954, with the attendance of 76 idents from ten American countries.

Secondary Education Section.—Data secondary education in the American untries were compiled, on the basis of quiries addressed to the ministries of ucation, and 28 tables were prepared on rious aspects of secondary education. A mpilation was made of secondary-school rricula in Latin America, and the agenda s drawn up for the Inter-American minar on Secondary Education, to be held Santiago, Chile, in December 1954 and nuary 1955.

The Section prepared a monograph on the tus of secondary education in Latin nerica generally, and special monographs aling with Mexico and Venezuela.

Special assistance was lent to the United ates Office of Education in the inter- etation of data dealing with Latin America, d a plan of education for Puerto Rico was awn up for the Secretariat of Education that Island. The Chief of the Section rticipated in the Seminar on Inter- diate Education held in Honduras in ril 1954.

Vocational Education Section.—The tion continued to gather documentation all aspects of vocational education in tin America: school organization, plans, thodology, legislation, training centers, liography, textbooks and teaching aids, ipment, and entities which may lend collaboration to governments in the field of vocational education.

The following items were prepared for publication: *Report of the Inter-American Seminar on Vocational Education* (English and Spanish); the Spanish translation of the leaflet *Instructional Materials in Latin American Industrial Schools*; *Educación vocacional para un país de economía poco desarrollada* (report of a study carried out in Costa Rica, with a suggested plan of vocational education); and the *Catálogo de la exposición de textos de educación vocacional.*

At the request of the Government of Costa Rica, a study was made with a view to preparing a plan of vocational education for that country. The Chief of the Section visited thirteen Latin American countries in connection with a mission sponsored by the UNESCO concerning adult education for economic development. He also lectured on matters of technical vocabulary to the Spanish Copywriters and Translators of New York.

Educational Interchange Section.—The Section continued to gather material concerning opportunities for study abroad for teachers, students, technicians, and skilled workers. This information covers all aspects of matters relating to exchange: legislation, international organizations, governmental agencies, teaching institutions, requirements for study in the various countries, financial aid, and statistics.

Publications of the Section in 1953–54 included the annual *Opportunities for Summer Study in Latin America*, *Becas para latinoamericanos en los Estados Unidos*, and a revision of the *Survey on the Present Status of Latin American Studies in U. S. Institutions of Higher Education.*

The Section provided guidance for United States students and professional persons interested in studying in Latin America; it furnished similar aid to Latin Americans

in the United States, in some cases organizing group tours.

The Section continued to provide secretariat services for the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund, including information and guidance to applicants. During the course of the fiscal year, loans were made to 61 students, representing all Latin American countries save Uruguay, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

The Section likewise continued to administer the Fellowship Program of study of the Organization of American States for foreign service personnel of the member governments. During 1953–54, fellows were appointed by the Governments of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, the United States, and Venezuela for a month of study at the Pan American Union, at the close of which the participants received appropriate certificates.

Latin American Bureau for the Production of Fundamental Education Material.—The Bureau published the following primers during 1953–54: *Artigas*, *Bolívar*, *Morelos*, *Martí*, *Paludismo*, *Cuida a tus hijos*, *Defiende los bosques*, *Ayuda a tu pueblo*, and *San Francisco de Asís*. Primers prepared for publication included: *Cartilla para enseñar a leer a los adultos*, *Casa de salud*, *La Patria*, *El alcoholismo*, *La mejor semilla de maíz*, *Algo sobre América*, *El huerto casero*, *Abonos agrícolas*, *Libro de lenguaje*, *Libro de aritmetica*, and *Libro de geografía*.

The Bureau continued to gather information on fundamental-education materials, and a round table on the production thereof was held, with experts from the United States and Latin America in attendance. A monograph, *Materiales de educación fundamental para adultos*, was prepared incorporating the results of the round table.

The Bureau continued its participation in the Coordination Committee of the I American Regional Center for Fundam Education (CREFAL). It made a stud CREFAL and suggested a series of cha in its organization, the majority of w were accepted by UNESCO. Similarly, a revision was prepared of the Agree between the Organization of Ame States and UNESCO in the field of fu mental education. Guidance in the wor of the Bureau was provided for UN fellows and other interested persons.

Tests were made of basic primers witl aid of teachers and students in Puerto I A "Gift Plan" was developed to additional funds for fundamental-educa campaigns. Exhibits of the Bureau's lications were prepared for the meetin the American Library Association in neapolis, and for the Tenth Inter-Amer Conference.

Division of Philosophy, Letters and Sciences

The Division has continued its collab tion with UNESCO in the program of tra tion and publication, in English and Fre of classics of Latin American literature thought. A list of representative w meriting translation was prepared and mitted to UNESCO, which had a C mittee of Experts examine the various it and establish an order of priority am them. In addition, an agreement was reac with the Indiana University Press for publication of the first three volumes of English series: *The Cross and the Sw* (Manuel Jose Galvan's *Enriquillo*, tr lated by Robert Graves, with a prologue Max Henríquez Ureña), *Anthology of M can Poetry* (selection and preliminary n by Octavio Paz, translation by Sam Beckett), and *Selected Works of José M* (translation by C. A. Rossner). In addi to these works, already in press, tran tions of Gabriel René-Moreno's *Últi*

s coloniales en el Alto Perú and Juan rrilla de San Martín's *Tabaré* are being iewed, and work has been begun on a v translation of the *Comentarios reales* of Inca Garcilaso de la Vega. The Division nished the Spanish and Portuguese texts UNESCO's anthology of contemporary ero-American poetry, to be published in nch, and obtained permission for the of this material from the various authors. The Division is preparing for publication proceedings of the José Toribio Medina tennial celebration. This work has been l advanced, but is not complete. The vision likewise has been charged with the otiations for obtaining funds for the olication of Rufino J. Cuervo's *Dicnario de construcción y régimen de la gua castellana*. Thus far, the quotas of lombia, Guatemala, and Venezuela have n received.

Members of the Division lectured at a nber of universities and other cultural itutions, and they represented the ganization at several professional gathers, notably the annual meeting of the th Atlantic Modern Language Associan (Chattanooga), the First Canadian und Table on Inter-American Affairs tawa), the Round Table of the American thropological Association on Early Irrigan Civilizations (Tucson), and a Seminar the Teaching of History (San Juan, erto Rico).

PHILOSOPHY SECTION.—*Contemporary Lat-American Philosophy* (selection, prologue, notes by Aníbal Sánchez Reulet; Eng- translation by Willard R. Trask) was olished during the course of the fiscal r by special agreement between the Pan erican Union and the University of New xico Press.

a filosofía en el Perú by Augusto Salazar ndy has been sent to press, and will ear in Spanish, with an English translation by Professor Elizabeth Flower, as part of the collection "Pensamiento de América".

The Section continued to prepare the chapter devoted to philosophy in the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

LETTERS SECTION.—A number of volumes of the former collection "Escritores de América" which had gone out of print were republished during 1953–54. These included: *Justo Sierra: Educación e historia; Poetas precursores del modernismo; Enrique Gómez Carrillo: Whitman y otras crónicas; Abraham Lincoln: unión y libertad;* and *Machado de Assis, Romancista*. All were carefully revised, and in the case of the last-mentioned, the prologue was substantially altered and the bibliography expanded. An agreement has been reached with the Government of Panama for a new edition of *Justo Arosemena: ensayos morales*, to be published at that government's expense. The manuscript of an *Antología de la poesía norteamericana contemporánea* (selection, translation, notes, and introduction by Eugenio Florit) has been sent to press.

Work continued on the *Diccionario de la literatura latinoamericana*, though it has been increasingly difficult to obtain the necessary collaboration of university professors and other specialists, since no provision has been made for their remuneration.

A special project entrusted to the Letters Section was the preparation of a subject index to the *Recopilación de normas culturales interamericanas*. The index, when completed, comprised over 4,500 entries, and was published in three volumes.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SECTION.—The Section significantly advanced the establishment of cultural files in Mexico, in collaboration with six leading social-science institutions of that country and the Human Relations Area Files, Inc., of New Haven. Provision was made for the training of two Mexican specialists in the theory and methodology

of the files, for the financial basis of the undertaking in Mexico, and for the development of an accompanying publications program. Steps are being taken to extend this activity to other parts of Latin America.

Publication was continued of the bimonthly bulletin, *Ciencias sociales: notas e informaciones*. A new feature consists in a section of book reviews in which distinguished specialists both of the Americas and of Europe are participating. A revised edition of the *Guía de instituciones y sociedades en el campo de las ciencias sociales* was in press at the end of the fiscal year, and information is being gathered for a similar directory of social-science journals.

Publication was initiated of a new series of technical manuals, with a view to filling the need in Latin America for scientific and technical tools and techniques. The first volume, *Guía para la clasificación de los datos culturales*, appeared in June 1954. In the preparation thereof, the Section had the collaboration of the Guatemalan Instituto Indigenista Nacional and the Human Relations Area Files. In the study series, work was initiated on a second, revised edition of the *Materiales para el estudio de la clase media en América latina*, and a new publication, *Civilizaciones de regadío*, to be published in English and Spanish, is well advanced.

The Section continued its collaboration with UNESCO, preparing the Latin American section of the Register of Research in Progress in the Social Sciences, providing extensive information and other assistance for the social-science specialist, in Havana, and sharing largely in the preparations for a Round Table on the Teaching of the Social Sciences to be held in Costa Rica.

As an advisory member of the International Committee on Documentation in the Social Sciences, the Chief of the Section provided the Latin American portion of the bibliography published annually in *Cu Sociology*.

The Section continued to prepare chapter on Middle-American ethnology the *Handbook of Latin American Stu*

As a special project, the Section ca out a successful campaign in several L American countries to collect a f which would permit Dr. Paul Rivet, of Musée de l'Homme in Paris, to complete publication of his highly important b ography of the Aymará and Quec languages. More than $2,000 was ra thus ensuring the appearance of the volumes.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SECTIO The Section continued publication of quarterly bulletin *Ciencia y tecnolo* It also published Part IV of the *Guí instituciones y sociedades científicas lati mericanas*, covering Colombia, Nicara and Peru. A monograph is being prepare the *Aprovechamiento de la energía atóm*

The Section continued its monthly scie news service for leading newspapers Latin America. Use of this material been extended to UNESCO, which has some of the articles translated and publis in 100 languages, in more than 5,000 ne papers.

The Section continues to furnish mate to the Center for Scientific and Techn Documentation in Mexico. At the requ of the National Science Foundation of United States, an extensive report was pared on the state of science in La America. Finally, the Chief of the Sect served as a member of the internatio jury which awarded the Kalinga Prize 1953.

OFFICE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN REVI OF BIBLIOGRAPHY.—The three numbers Volume III of the *Review* were publishe 1953–54, as were the Indexes to Volu II and III; and a double number corresp

o the first half of 1954 was sent to press. *Review* is now once more a quarterly, its content has been considerably en- d and improved.

an expansion of its activities, the Office ared for publication the first of a series ibliographical monographs, *Las actas independencia de América*. This gives riginal texts and transcriptions of those amental declarations, and includes a by Professor Charles C. Griffin and ntroduction by Dr. Javier Malagón.

Columbus Memorial Library

CQUISITIONS.—During the year, the ary added 7,777 books and pamphlets, new periodical titles, 116 rolls of ofilm, 24,390 international-agency docu- s (UN, UNESCO, ILO, etc.), and 3,000 ications of those agencies to the general ction.

OCESSES.—The Library processed a of 15,145 items, as follows: 3,187 new of books and pamphlets, 2,702 added s and serial publications, 1,583 con- ce documents, 5,928 periodical articles ed, and 1,745 photographs. The Library d 1,246 volumes; and additions to the ority file of authors totaled 4,207.

ganization of conference documents completed for all nine International erences of American States, the three al conferences on peace and security, the four Meetings of Consultation. is proceeding on the documents of meetings.

rangements were made with the Library Congress whereby the Columbus Me- al Library will participate in a cooper- cataloging effort, supplying copy for rinting of cards corresponding to Pan ican Union publications, and, upon st, copy for Latin American publica- . A trial run of 11 titles was made in

PUBLIC SERVICES.—The Loan and Reference Section records the circulation of 60,225 pieces of material, an increase of 15 per cent. Readers totaled 9,404, and the number of reference questions 11,356. Many of the requests for information were received from Latin America. A total of 433 inter-library loans were made; 759 were requested.

The Library compiled 117 bibliographies, and those prepared during the calendar year 1953 were listed in the January 1954 issue of the *List of Books Accessioned*. This greatly stimulated requests for the bibliographies.

Loans of photographs totaled 1,739. Many of these were for the purpose of textbook illustration.

PUBLICATIONS.—Twelve issues of the monthly *List of Books Accessioned and Periodical Articles Indexed* appeared. Many carried special features, such as a Spanish translation of the American Library Association's pamphlet *How to Start a Public Library* (May 1954). Four additions were made to the Bibliographic Series: No. 39, *Union List of Latin American Newspapers in Libraries in the United States;* No. 40, *Bibliografía selecta sobre inmigración en la República Argentina;* No. 41, *Bibliografía de las Conferencias Interamericanas;* and No. 42, Spanish index to the *Revista Iberoamericana*.

Ready for press are a *Bibliography on Public Administration in Latin America* and an index to *Atenea*. In preparation are an index to *Sur*, the Spanish translation of the Dewey Decimal Classification System, a guide to libraries in Latin America, and a directory of bookdealers and publishers in Latin America.

EXCHANGES.—During the fiscal year, 137 libraries and other institutions were added to the Library's exchange list.

In addition to sending Pan American

Union publications on exchange, the Library from time to time circulates lists of duplicates relating to Latin America. About 500 items were so distributed during the year. Other material is forwarded to the United States Book Exchange and credited to the Library's account.

Microfilm and Photocopy Service.—In addition to microfilming 2,200 feet of newspapers for its own collection, the Library microfilmed or obtained in photocopy about 400 pages of material for such widely differing parties as the New York Public Library and a publisher in Japan.

In-service Training.—Training, for varying periods, was provided for librarians from Haiti, Brazil, and Ecuador. Special visits were also arranged for library-science students from Atlanta University, the University of North Carolina, and the Catholic University of America.

Meetings and Travel.—The Technical Meeting of Agricultural Librarians of Latin America (Turrialba, Costa Rica) was attended by the Librarian, as Consultant, and the Associate Librarian, as Executive Secretary. Among the results of this meeting were the compilation of a basic list of 500 titles on agriculture and related subjects, the establishment of a tentative list of subject headings in Spanish for the field of agriculture, and the adoption of provisional standards for bibliographical citation. Moreover, the participants resolved to establish themselves as a permanent Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians. The Columbus Memorial Library staff prepared four working papers for this meeting, and translated two others into Spanish.

Members of the Library staff attended the Conference on International Aspects of Librarianship (University of Chicago, August 1953), and the annual conferences of the Special Libraries Association (Cincinnati, May 1954) and the American Library Association (Minneapolis, 1954). At the last-mentioned meetin Associate Librarian received the As tion's "Letter Librarian Award" fo standing work with foreign librarians Library staff likewise participated i Library Binding Institute (Washir April 1954), and the conversations h the United States Department of Sta UNESCO's proposals for the developme international standards for cataloging and filmstrips (July 1953). In promoti the Library's program of interlibrary tions, visits were made to libraries Salvador, Mexico, Cuba, Guatemala, Venezuela.

Other Activities.—The Library ranged or participated in several s exhibits, among them one commemor the 50th anniversary of the independe Panama. The Librarian continued his of book talks on the Pan American U broadcasts, and lectured in San Jose, C Rica. A working paper was prepared fo Meeting of International Exchang Publications (Havana), and articles reviews were prepared for a numbe publications. Finally, a staff member detached to teach a course on child libraries at the library school of the Soci Económica de Amigos del País (Hava

Department of Administrative Services

During the course of the year, the partment of Administrative Services, provided, in conformity with the d assigned to it within the Secretariat, s ices of a general, fiscal, and administra nature. The Director of the Departme also the Treasurer of the Pan Amer Union. Activities of the Department summarized below.

General Services Provided

Procurement.—Procurement or processed for the Pan American U

regated 909, covering purchases of pment, materials, and services amount- to, approximately, one half million ars. Processing includes investigation of lability and the placing of the order, the maintenance of appropriate facilities records to handle the receiving, re- ling, storage, and issuance of the goods chased. In addition to fulfilling the re- ements of the Pan American Union, lar services, involving 871 procurement ers, were furnished to various Inter- erican Specialized Organizations, to nical-assistance projects, and to mem- governments. Such services are more plicated than those for the Pan American on because of the packing, crating, port rances, and compliances with regula- s of other governments, necessary to the ort of equipment and materials. During year, 563 orders for books, periodicals, ding, and microfilming were routed to Columbus Memorial Library for direct dling.

MAIL, MESSENGER, AND DELIVERY SERV—Incoming mail consisted of 274,365 vidual pieces of ordinary and 7,913 of stered mail. Of the ordinary mail, ,269 pieces were opened, sorted, and ributed by content. All of the registered l, after being recorded, was delivered sonally on the receipt of the addressee. oming cabled and telegraphic messages dled amounted to 1,129 and outgoing to 0. These types of messages are received sent over direct lines from and to the ous communication systems handling r dispatch. The two delivery and trans- ation vehicles traveled 19,230 miles in Washington area to make 8,351 de- ries, exclusive of intermittent trans- ation of staff members on official busi- and two trips daily to the Post Office.

ENTRAL FILES—This year, the project the survey of the central files and the establishment of a more modern and efficient system of records administration was begun in earnest. The matter has been under consideration for several years. A contract was made with a specialist in this type of work who submitted a preliminary report on conditions in May of this year.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.—Many services of a miscellaneous nature were also furnished during the year. They covered arrangements for travel, passports and visas, facilities and services for conferences here and abroad, insurance matters, allocation of office space and telephones, supervision of penalty mail, and the obtaining of tax-exemption certificates and automobile license plates for delegates.

The number of completed travel trips arranged for during the year was 407, involving an expenditure of $136,238. Of this amount, approximately 73 per cent was paid for out of technical-assistance funds.

Close working relations are maintained with airline and other transportation companies as well as with travel and transportation agencies.

DUPLICATING

The volume of mimeograph work is decreasing each year while that of offsetting has increased more than fourfold during the last five years. Compared with the fiscal year 1949–50, the totals for the different types of impressions this year were:

	1949–50	*1953–54*
Mimeograph	11,746,770	4,573,790
Multigraph	1,558,701	957,467
Offset	4,827,860	21,721,476
Totals	18,133,331	27,252,733

There has been a steady increase in production during the past five years due, principally, to normal expansion of activities and the substantial increase in the sales of publications. The documents required for the Tenth Inter-American Conference, held

this year, imposed a very heavy burden on the Duplicating Division. As a small measure of relief, a spirit duplicator was installed in the Message Center to handle minor jobs of duplicating for inter-office use and 240 jobs were handled, resulting in 7,000 impressions. Use has also been made of a photographic machine, placed in the Stock Room, for reproducing correspondence, small documents and statements, and cancelled checks.

Printing

The number of orders for printing placed by the various departments during the year and processed through the facilities of the Printing Division or by contracts with commercial printing houses were as follows:

Office of the Assistant Secretary General	110
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	150
Department of International Law	143
Department of Cultural Affairs	231
Department of Administrative Services	61
Total	695

The above number of orders represents an approximate increase of 25 per cent over that of last year. Orders processed included the preparation of copy and layouts for the magazine *Américas* issued in Spanish, English, and Portuguese, and the *Annals of the Organization of American States*, issued in all four official languages and printed in part in the United States and in part outside. This work embraced copy editing and verification of printing costs. For all jobs not contracted for outside, copy was varityped and paste-ups made for text and photographs. Orders processed also included the printing of catalogs, promotion items, advertising, music programs, and material for the fundamental-education series.

Other work performed covered the preparation by the Art Section of maps and charts for publications and of exhibits of publications for use at national and national conferences.

Further information as to the kin publications will be found herein und section entitled "Promotion, Distrib and Sales of Publications".

Maintenance of Buildings and Gro

Improvements and repairs accomp during the year included the enlarge and repairing of the parking lots a Main and Administration building and the complete refinishing of the ex of the building used by the mag *Américas* and the exterior of the Secr General's residence. Repainting of offices and hallways of the Administr Building and of certain areas in the Building was also commenced as well a project for refinishing the Secreta furniture.

Three hundred and sixty-seven and crates were constructed for out shipments of material and 50 frames for maps and pictures. The Divisio Buildings and Grounds handled all of physical arrangements for the 80 sp events and exhibits held at the Pan Am can Union during the year.

The cleaning of the Administration Americas Buildings was handled by ou contract, as in the previous year, while of the Main Building continued to be within the administration. The N Building contains 80,550 square fee floor space with 16 flights of stairs and washrooms. In addition, there are s floors of library stacks with a floor are 21,000 square feet. Indoor masonry corri measure 11,977 square feet, and there 9,700 square feet of glass windows and d to be cleaned.

The gardening staff attended to maintenance of approximately five acre grounds, shrubbery, and flower beds, an two patios containing 6,857 square f

Health Unit

'his year, 2,031 persons made use of the lities of the Health Unit at one or more es. These visits involved 7,865 separate rices as compared with 6,921 for the vious year. The number of visits was, roximately, the same. Separate services lered to individuals other than those for or ailments and injuries and health lance consisted of:

mination by staff physician	777
induction health examinations by staff ysician	52
rrals to:	
Private physicians and dentists	126
Clinics	60
Hospitals	13
Social Agencies	30

'he services and facilities of the Health t under the direction of the Staff Nurse e extended to employees of the Pan erican Union and their families, Cafe- a employees, employees of the Pan erican Sanitary Bureau and other inter- erican agencies. Services included treat- t for medical and surgical disorders, th guidance for emotional and social blems, and immunizations to travelers official business for health-certificate poses. Types of treatments prescribed the staff physician, who was available consultation for one hour twice weekly, ered administration of drugs by injection, d pressure checks, temperature checks, hermy, surgical dressings, and labora- examinations.

Personnel Administration

LACEMENT AND RECRUITMENT.—The re- ements with respect to recruitment have eased and reassignments or promotions e, to a great extent, taken care of va- ies. Twenty-three of 40 vacancies ounced were filled in this manner. Turn- in personnel was reduced from last 's figure of 11 to 8.6 per cent. There were 27 resignations, three retirements, and 34 new appointments. Of the new appointments, 28 were Latin American nationals and six of the United States. Only four employees, as compared with nine for the prior year, were reassigned for administrative or personal reasons.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS.—The Personnel Division handled, approximately, 9,000 visits and requests for counsel from staff members, dealing with personal problems such as housing, finance, community facilities, health and welfare, job classifications, problems, and assignments, working conditions, conflicts with supervisors, opportunities for improvement, and grievances. It also reviewed and investigated 27 applications for financial assistance from the Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund, of which 19 were approved, five disapproved, and three withdrawn.

PERSONNEL RECORDS.—Further studies are being conducted for the improvement of the system of files. The confidential records relating to loyalty clearances of staff members are in the personal custody of the Personnel Chief, in secured files.

TRAINING.—Language classes, basic and advanced, in English, French, and Spanish were arranged, with 45 employees and four outsiders participating. Stenographic classes in English and Spanish were held for 13 employees, and the supervisory training course in Human Relations in Management was attended by 28 staff members.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES.—Cooperation and assistance in the recruitment of personnel has been continuously given to such organizations as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Assistance was also

given to the Federal Reserve Bank in obtaining translation and secretarial services for its inter-American conference held last May. Private and governmental agencies have, from time to time, requested and received assistance in securing special types of personnel.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.—The Personnel Division continues to assist in the assignment of parking facilities for staff members, handles organizational studies assigned to it, and takes care of group hospitalization and surgical plans.

FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

FINANCE AND BUDGET.—Assessed quotas for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954, amounted to $3,159,941. Of this amount, $2,854,895 has been collected to-date leaving an unpaid balance of $305,046. Unpaid quota assessments for prior years have been reduced from $719,651 to $165,867 composed of the following:

Year 1952–53	$120,959
Year 1951–52	32,241
Year 1950–51	12,667
Total	$165,867

Stated in terms of percentages, current quota assessments collected were 90.35 per cent and collections of past due quotas were 76.95 per cent.

By resolution of the Council, the budget for the fiscal year 1953–54 was approved in the amount of $3,159,941 of which $219,534 was to meet expenditures of the Inter-American Defense Board and $1,377 to reimburse the Working Capital Fund, leaving $2,939,030 for the Pan American Union. Of the total amount appropriated, $3,023,519 was expended and the unused balance of $136,422 was placed in the Working Capital Fund. This amount together with sales of publications of $98,288, interest and profit of sales of investme $19,541, and other miscellaneous in increased the Working Capital Fund $208,959, as of the beginning of the ye $474,953 as of June 30, 1954.

The Director of the Department o ministrative Services devoted a great d time to coordinating the work of all departments in presenting the various grams and in the justification of the b estimates for the year 1954–55. The De ment was also responsible for the pre tion of all budget estimates and the f of the budget.

The original budget estimate as mitted by the Secretary General amo to $3,459,796. This was reduced $3,159,941 by the Finance Committ the Council of the Organization.

As stipulated in the corresponding a ments, budgets were submitted to Finance Committee, for examinatio the Inter-American Institute of Agricul Sciences, Pan American Sanitary Bu Pan American Institute of Geography History, and the American Internat Institute for the Protection of Childl The Pan American Union also assist the collection of quotas assessed fo maintenance of these organizations rendering quarterly reports of u quotas to the Council through its Fi Committee for transmittal to the me governments.

Pursuant to authorization of the Dir of the Inter-American Institute of cultural Sciences, all dollar accounts of organization were handled in the Offi the Treasurer of the Pan American U Full responsibility, however, rests wit Director's Office in Turrialba, Costa for fiscal administration and control, preparation of the budget, and of fina statements.

Other duties performed by the Direct the Department of Administrative Serv

is capacity as Treasurer of the Pan rican Union, are related in subsequent graphs. They include the administration e Retirement and Pension Fund and of Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund. The surer, who is the Custodian of the ial Account for the Program of Tech- Cooperation of the Organization of rican States, also handles the adminis- on of technical-assistance projects of Pan American Union. The activities of Program, as a whole, and participation ne Pan American Union therein are de- ed in other sections of this report.

NANCIAL STATEMENTS.—After the close ne fiscal year, the Pan American Union ared the customary financial statements how its various activities for 1953–54. se statements were examined by the pendent auditors, Price, Waterhouse Co., and a certificate issued stating that present fairly the receipts and dis- ements of the Pan American Union for year as well as the composition of the s in its custody at the end of the year.

TERNAL CONTROL.—All vouchers cover- disbursements out of the General Fund ne Pan American Union are examined ne internal audit staff prior to payment, periodic test checks are made of the unts and records administered by the surer. This work increases in volume as activities of the Secretariat continue to nd. The accounts and records, as well usiness procedures, are also under con- us examination by the independent ors.

TIREMENT AND PENSION FUND.—The tor of the Department, as Secretary Treasurer of the Pan American Union ement and Pension Fund is responsible ll fiscal matters, secretarial work, and ical services in the handling of in- nents for the Fund. A separate report e Committee, on a calendar year basis, is available as of December 31, 1953, together with supporting financial statements. Participants in the Retirement and Pension Plan, besides staff members of the Union, include those of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, certain employees of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, civilian employees of the Inter-American Defense Board, and some employees of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

LEO S. ROWE PAN AMERICAN FUND.—All accounts pertaining to loans to students and employees are handled by the Fiscal Division of the Department, in close cooperation with the Committee administering the policies for this Fund. As in the case of the Retirement and Pension Fund, the investments of this Fund, presently amounting to, approximately, $639,000, are managed by the Treasurer of the Pan American Union.

PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION.—Work performed by the Administrative Office in connection with the administration of technical-assistance projects of the Pan American Union was as follows:

1. Assistance was given to project directors in the preparation of the calendar year budgets for the projects under their direction, and the results presented, through the head of the agency responsible for each project, to the Executive Secretary of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance. A representative of the Administrative Office attended the meetings of the Coordinating Committee at which the budgets were reviewed for submission, with recommendations, to the Committee on Technical Cooperation of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council for final action.

2. Monthly and other periodic financial and statistical statements, as well as reports of the activities of the projects, other than those of a technical nature, were currently prepared and distributed to management. Such statements covered the financial transactions of the various project centers and of those of the Washington office related to them.
3. Reports were presented in separate statements covering (1) project-center transactions in Latin American currencies, (2) project-center transactions translated into dollars, and (3) Washington-Office transactions in dollars. Combined statements were then prepared to show all transactions of the projects in US Dollars, or their equivalent at current free rates of exchange.
4. Project-center transactions are subjected to audit by the Administrative Office and reports are not released until the supporting documentation has been reviewed.
5. During the year, a considerable amount of correspondence with the Project and Field Directors was handled, covering financial transactions and in interpreting rules and regulations for them. Other matters dealt with included travel, transportation of effects, group life insurance, time and attendance records, and contracts, etc.

Work performed during the year in connection with the Special Account of the Program of Technical Cooperation, of which the Treasurer of the Pan American Union is Custodian, consisted, principally, in (1) the maintenance of the control and subsidiary records covering receipts and disbursements, and the preparation of documents in support thereof, and (2) the compilation of m and other periodic financial reports r ing the financial transactions.

Further duties of the Treasurer's were (1) the review and consolidation quarterly and annual reports submit the Executive Secretary of the Coordi Committee on Technical Assistance b various Cooperating Agencies, (2) furnishing of additional data and inf tion as requested by the Secretary, a the rendering of assistance in the rev the budget estimates for all Coope Agencies.

Details as to the receipt and dispo Program funds will be found in Ex V, VIII, and IX of the 1953–54 fin statements of the Pan American U Uncollected pledges amount to $956,7 which $24,531 is for the Program Year $63,285 for 1953, and $868,903 for Technical-assistance operations are calendar year basis.

Philatelic Operations.—Prior to 30, 1954, philatelic operations were ducted through a separate division Department of Administrative Ser but effective at the close of the yea division as such was abolished. Its activ now somewhat decreased, have been sorbed by the Fiscal Division. Fund operating during the year were furn out of revenues accumulated from the of postage stamps to philatelists. The e of its future operations will depend la upon the use which the participating go ments request.

Promotion, Distribution, and S of Publications

Efforts directed to the expansion of of publications during this year, and fo previous two, are now producing con results as will be seen from the compar figures for cash sales presented below

lications	*1953–54*	*1951–52*	*1948–49*
ricas	$67,241.05	$31,252.28	$ 6,869.12
tion"			
Series	5,544.68	4,784.50	2,949.71
dren's			
Series	2,443.98	2,449.24	1,386.06
others	23,058.79	25,223.42	14,772.06
otal sales	$98,288.50	$63,709.44	$25,976.95

ales of *Américas*, which have more than bled since 1951–52, constituted 68.41 cent of publication sales for the fiscal r 1953–54, distributed by languages and ime as follows:

Spanish (207,000)	$13,792.20
Portuguese (28,000)	663.66
English (234,000)	52,785.19
Total	$67,241.05

eceipts from sales of the fundamental-cation publications, amounting to 00.82 for the year, are not included in total of $98,288.50 above, as the re-ts are applied directly against the costs ublications.

uring the year, a representative of the lications and Distribution Division ted Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El rador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, ama, and Venezuela, for the purpose of noting sales. Other countries had been ted in the previous year. Discussions e held in each country with sales agents, ernment officials, cultural organizations, versities, libraries, civic groups, and spapers. Much favorable publicity re-ed and increased orders have been re-ed for the display and sale of publica-s. Confirmed orders were also obtained 150,000 booklets of the fundamental-cation series, and additional orders in ss of three million copies are pending. pecial exhibits were displayed at meet-of the National Education Associ-n in New York City and the American Library Association in Minneapolis, at the Seventh International Conference of Social Work, in Toronto, Canada, and at the meeting of the National Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Further publicity, at no cost, was obtained through press releases which were favorably received.

Approximately 9,000 kits containing sample copies of *Américas* and the Catalogue were given to teachers, librarians, school administrators, and educators. Special releases and mailings of unsold copies of publications covering travel, publications, and culture went to travel editors and agencies, transportation officials, colleges and universities, chambers of commerce, and other interested persons and institutions. Free advertising furnished by commercial, public, and private organizations was used whenever available to increase promotional activities. Direct-mail subscription campaigns have also produced gratifying results.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee of the OAS Council, the number of copies of the Annals distributed during the year were:

Spanish	2,500
Portuguese	500
English	3,000
French	400

Sample copies of *Annals* were also distributed to interested institutions and individuals. Thus, a liberal policy for distribution of this publication has been followed and after Volume IV (1952) was completed, 1,200 sets of the English edition and 700 of the Spanish were sent to law schools, international organizations, juridical bodies, and libraries, in the United States, Canada, and Latin America.

Several lists of names have been compiled, running into the thousands, for the purpose of testing and increasing circulation of the principal publications. Comparison of the

results as compared with those of commercial organizations has fully justified efforts in this direction.

A quick picture of the workload of the Publications and Distribution Division, other than its promotional activities, may be obtained from the following figures:

Promotion pieces mailed	451,254
Packages wrapped and mailed:	
In the United States	89,450
Outside the United States	42,519
Addressograph services:	
Pieces assembled	1,222,787
Pieces inserted for mailing	1,349,865
Pieces addressed	979,014
Plates processed	33,703
Plates serviced monthly	10,647
Plates cut	25,000
Plates filed	45,893
Plates in the active files	73,234
Plates in the inactive files	36,167

Plates in the inactive list are retained for promotional purposes. Those in the active files compose 164 lists, and include those for delegations to the Council of the Organization of American States, ministers of foreign affairs of the American republics, and delegations to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. The Addressograph Section also handled 99,216 imprints for payroll purposes during the year as well as imprints for bulletins and announcements as issued.

Twice a month imprints from, approximately, 4,200 plates are used to send out invitations for concerts, lectures, and art exhibits.

At the close of the year there were 1,233,637 publications on hand. During the year, 1,396,181 publications were acquired and 916,868 distributed from stock.

Sales of 47 films amounted to $1,499.73, as compared with 100 for the previous year. The decline in sales is attributable to the fact that the films on hand are outdated, having been made during 1946–47. Negotiations are presently under way to close this phase of activities.

As at the close of the year national rencies in Latin American banks, cove sales of publications, amounted to $2,92 and accounts receivable due from agents were $10,997.65.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND ANNOUNCEMI

No executive orders were issued by Secretary General during the fiscal 1953–54.

Four Administrative Announcements released during the year dealing with following matters:

1. Administrative Arrangements the Inter American Statistical stitute;
2. Functions, Organization, and sonnel of the General Informa Offices;
3. Pan American Union Staff Rule 1, tentatively issued pending a tion by the Council of the rev Regulations of the Pan Amer Union; and
4. Amendment to the rules gover the composition, responsibilities, functions of the Parking Commit

The Office of the Director of the Dep ment of Administrative Services also c menced the revision of the *Pan Amer Union Manual* as a part of its contin organizations and methods program.

The goal sought is a complete revisio the "Organization" section of this *Ma* and the establishment of a new sec comprising a set of Staff Rules. Eleve the most important Staff Rules have b provisionally released, pending adop of the revised Regulations by the Counc the Organization of American States. It not been possible to complete the revi of the "Organization" section as the r ganization of the Executive Offices was pending at the close of the year. Work

been commenced on the revision of the ographic manual.

Staff Committee

he Staff Committee, executive organ of Staff Association of the Pan American on, is designated by annual selection. Many consultations were held during the between the Staff Committee and the retary General and with other officers of Administration so that the Committee currently informed of matters of general rest.

rmation Services and Activities

he following statement of information ices and activities performed during the l year refers only to those of the Pan erican Union. Each of the Specialized anizations of the Organization of Ameri- States maintains its own information ice, functioning in the respective special- field of activity, and the work of these rmation services is reflected in the discus- of Specialized Organizations in this rt. Close cooperation exists between the rmation services of the Specialized Or- zations and those of the Pan American on.

Américas

March 1954 *Américas* completed its year of publication. As the monthly trated magazine of the Pan American on, designed for the general public, it inued to present, in its English, Spanish, Portuguese editions, objective and up- ate information on the Organization of erican States, its member countries, and isphere affairs. This year's articles red such widely ranging topics as young ers' training at the Pan American cultural School in Honduras, a U. S. ens' committee to block high tariffs, story of the Salvadorean Government's ilding of earthquake-battered areas, a profile of Mexican painter Tamayo, and the birth of the Colombian steel industry.

Américas published a number of special issues during the year. A special number devoted to Haiti on the 150th anniversary of its independence gave thorough coverage to many aspects of Haitian national life, and was widely circulated both in that country and abroad. The January 1954 English issue (corresponding to the February Spanish and Portuguese issues), was *Américas'* first annual travel issue containing much information for the tourist. Another special issue portrayed the Indian in the Americas, and the series of articles that examined the varied facets of the Indian problem pointed up not only the similarities but the differences from country to country. This issue provoked widespread comment among educators and sociologists.

Américas devoted considerable space in several issues to the Tenth Inter-American Conference, in Caracas, setting the stage for the reader prior to the meeting, and reporting extensively on its results.

In February 1954, one of *Américas'* staff members was invited by the Brazilian Coffee Institute to go to Brazil with a group of United States journalists to examine first-hand the causes of increases in coffee prices.

The result of this two-week trip was a lead article reporting on the reasons for coffee-price rises, and a subsidiary piece in a later number on the 400th anniversary celebration in São Paulo. During his stay, this staff member also established valuable contacts in Brazil for the magazine.

To promote *Américas* throughout the Hemisphere and to discover untapped resources for illustrative material, the magazine put on a Continent-wide amateur photographic contest during the year. Subsequent queries about it were received from as far afield as Hong Kong and India. The prizes were modest—$25 for each country plus a $75 grand-prize—but hundreds of

entries came in from every country except two.

This year marked the launching of fiction in *Américas*. The idea was to help give recognition to budding writers and artists in all the countries by publishing only original stories by living authors; each story in turn was to be illustrated by an outstanding artist from another country. In this way the creative expression of one country was made available to people in other countries in their own language, a unique contribution to arts and letters in the Western Hemisphere.

Starting with a short story by Érico Veríssimo of the Pan American Union staff, one of the Hemisphere's leading contemporary novelists, stories from Brazilian, Chilean, and Haitian authors, illustrated with original drawings by Cuban, Uruguayan, and Mexican artists were published. It is hoped that these original stories and illustrations can later be reprinted in an anthology to be issued by the Pan American Union in a more permanent format.

Press

Publication of the fortnightly *Carta Aérea* news release in Spanish and Portuguese was continued, and distribution was increased to more than 1,200 newspapers and approximately 175 news services in Latin America and the United States. This publication, with few exceptions, dealt exclusively with news of activities of the Organization and events at the Pan American Union.

Regular publication continued of the fortnightly *Know the Americas* release in English, and distribution was made to about 1,400 newspapers and news services in the United States. This release carried articles on the history, economy, culture and life of the Latin American countries and was favorably received by editors.

Publication also continued of the periodic *Chiefs of State and Cabinet Ministers of the American Republics*. Requests for publication increased to such an e during the year that it was decided tc tinue to limit free distribution to the and official agencies, and make a no charge of one dollar per year in all cases.

Efforts were continued to maintain broaden good working relationships representatives of the press and giv latter all possible cooperation in assem and preparing material for publication.. of the Press Section regularly covered ings of the Council of the Organizatio the Inter-American Economic and S Council throughout the year, and special coverage to other meetings events as required. Arrangements honorary correspondents in the I American countries were terminated cept in one case, because of the unwi ness of honorary correspondents to con to work without compensation.

The Press Section also rendered con able photographic service to the press General Secretariat. All events at the American Union were given extensive p graphic coverage, and this coverage wa tended on request to events outside the American Union. Prints were sent matter of routine to leading newspape Latin America, and special cooperation extended to press photo and comm services.

As in past years, about three quarte the photographic work performed wa behalf of other offices of the Pan Ame Union, at a substantial saving in the c commercial services which otherwise w have been required. These services i from black-and-white and color ph raphy, printing, developing, enlar slides, filmstrips, copy work, and specialized services to passport and id fication photographs for official use.

During the year the Press Section

lable its film loan library to govern- t agencies, institutions, and organizations esenting an audience of more than 00 persons.

Radio

uring the fiscal year 1953–54, the Radio ion broadcast 403 programs, of which were local, 80 were coast-to-coast, and were concerts given at the Hall of the ericas and the Aztec Gardens of the Pan erican Union. The radio time for these adcasts was donated, as a public service ure and in accordance with the broad- ing laws, by WASH, WDON, WMAL and roximately 250 stations of the American adcasting Company network.

uring this same period the Radio Section ived free from 19 labels which specialize Latin American music a total of 982 rdings, which were used in our broad- s.

addition, a series of programs, recorded tape, was prepared for broadcast on t-wave by the World Broadcasting npany of Boston.

total of 8,439 letters and general mail e received and answered. This mail e from 45 states of the Union.

General Information

he inquiry service responded to 32,664 uests for information from schools, versities, libraries, women's clubs, youth, munity and church groups, business s and individuals. Libraries for firms banks doing business with Latin erica proved a new outlet for our pub- ions. To answer inquiries, six special noranda, 20 data sheets, and 17 reading were prepared or revised.

cting as an interim exhibit loan service, section circulated 228 loans of art ections and visual aids. Major emphasis given to distributing material for Pan erican Day committees and for private organizations interested in inter-American affairs.

Liaison with organized groups and Pan American societies was achieved through circulation of a newsletter, *Pan American Union Briefs*, consultation with officers, of organizations, attendance at their conventions and meetings, correspondence, supplying speakers for meetings, and by arranging special programs for membership groups at the Pan American Union.

Important emphasis was given to the promotion of the Pan American Union's Fundamental Education Gift Plan, the General Federation of Women's Clubs' Leaders Conference on Inter-American Affairs (in cooperation with the Inter-American Commission of Women and the U. S. Department of State), the post-convention Washington visit of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, and the American Legion Auxiliary's national annual study project.

Continuous revision of a roster of organizations brought a total of 347 Pan American groups (106 in Latin America; 241 in the United States and Canada); and 529 general organizations (237 in Latin America; 292 in the United States).

Contacts for continuing cooperative liaison were established with coordinating bodies; namely, Council of National Organizations, Conference Group of Organizations, and Pan American Liaison Committee of Women's Organizations.

Special Services

During the fiscal year the Special Services Section organized or assisted in arranging nine protocolary luncheons, 23 receptions, eight inaugurations of art exhibits, 14 concerts, and 67 other events. These arrangements involved the distribution by mail and messenger of approximately 70,000 invitations and seating arrangements for a total of 41,000 persons.

Assistance was also rendered to other offices of the Pan American Union in arranging physical facilities for concerts, lectures and a variety of other special events.

Guide and lecture services were also provided for visitors to the Pan American Union. Almost 400 groups, or some 40,000 persons, were given lectures on the buildings and the Organization by means of these facilities.

Three issues of the *Directory of the* OAS were published and distributed in the course of the year, each consisting of 6,000 copies. Each issue contained approximately 1,400 items including the names, addresses, telephone numbers and office hours of OAS delegations and other inter-American organizations.

General Publications

New texts were prepared for four "American Nations" series booklets, two "Commodity" series and four "Young Readers" series booklets, together with the necessary revision of all maps and the selection and captioning of illustrations. In response to increasing popular demand, a booklet on Latin American cookery was prepared.

In addition to the foregoing booklets, all of which are sold to the public, this Section also prepared several publications of a public-information nature designed for mass distribution, gratis. Two of these were pr pared at the request of the OAS Council f the purpose of supplying the general publ with pertinent information about the Tent Inter-American Conference in non-technic terms. One, entitled *The Tenth Inte American Conference*, was a four-pag synthesis of the origin, work and significanc of Inter-American Conferences from 189 to 1954. The second was a summary stat ment and interpretation of the Agenda o the Tenth Inter-American Conference. I addition to the English, there were edition of 50,000 each in Spanish and Portugues Both were included in the 1954 Pan Amer can Day packet. For inclusion in this packe *Pan American Day Program Suggestion* was revised and reissued, and also *Th Inter-American System*.

Also prepared for mass distribution to th general public as part of the 50th anni versary of powered flight was a four-pag leaflet entitled *Air Transport in Lati America*. High-lights in the history c Latin-American air transportation wer featured, as well as its tremendous sig nificance in furthering Inter-America friendship and economic intercourse. Th domestic and international air services pro vided by each country were summarize and the principal air routes connecting then were shown in a new air-route map.

VIII

THE SPECIALIZED CONFERENCES AND OTHER INTER-AMERICAN MEETINGS

In accordance with Article 93 of the Charter of the Organization, the Specialized Conferences meet to deal with special technical matters or to develop specific aspects of inter-American cooperation, when it is so decided by the Inter-American Conference or the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, when inter-American agreements so provide, or when the Council of the Organization considers it necessary either on its own initiative or at the reques of one of its organs or of one of the Special ized Organizations.

During the fiscal year interest was focused on the Tenth Inter-American Conference (Caracas, March 1954), to which a specia section of this report is devoted. Only one Inter-American Specialized Conference, the

ifth Inter-American Travel Congress, was eld in 1953–54. Of the other technical eetings open to participation by all ember states of the OAS, or closely inteated with the program of the whole Oranization, only a few took place at a date fficiently early for inclusion of their results this publication.

The following chronological list covers the 953–54 assemblies of the type above inicated, and the appended summaries reiew the principal features of meetings on hich definitive reports have been received.

LIST OF MEETINGS

1. Third Regional Nursing Congress (Rio de Janeiro, July 19–25, 1953)
2. Technical Meeting of Agricultural Librarians of Latin America (Turrialba, Costa Rica, August 16–September 4, 1953)
3. Ninth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women (Asunción, September 7–23, 1953)
4. Meeting of the *ad hoc* Committee for the Study of Low-Cost Housing (Washington, D. C., September 14–23, 1953)
5. Tenth Pan American Tuberculosis Congress (Caracas, December 5–10, 1953) (Report not received.)
6. Fifth Pan American Coffee Congress (Curitiba, Brazil, January 18–21, 1954) (Held concurrently with the First World Coffee Congress; report not received.)
7. Meeting of the Committee of the Whole, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (Santiago, Chile, February 8–10, 1954)
8. Second Pan American Congress of Veterinary Medicine (São Paulo, Brazil, April 3–10, 1954)
9. Second Pan American Congress on Agronomy (Piracicaba and São Paulo, Brazil, April 5–11, 1954) (Report not received.)
10. Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress (Panama City, June 12–19, 1954)
11. Third Interim Congress of the Pan American Association of Ophthalmology (held in São Paulo, Brazil, concurrently with the Conference mentioned below)
12. Pan American Conference on the Welfare of the Blind and the Prevention of Blindness (São Paulo, Brazil, June 11–17) (Report not received.)

Inter-American Specialized Conferences

FIFTH INTER-AMERICAN TRAVEL CONGRESS

In a decision taken on February 3, 1954, the Council of the OAS recognized the forthcoming Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress as an "Inter-American Specialized Conference", the only meeting of the fiscal year 1953–54 that was so classified. The Agenda and Regulations of the Congress were drawn up by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and, in conformity with a resolution approved at the preceding meeting of the series (Lima, 1952), the Congress took place in Panama City, June 12–19, 1954.

All of the American republics except Paraguay sent official delegates to this meeting. A representative of the Secretary General of the OAS was in attendance, and observers came from the Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs, the Inter-American Hotel Association, the International Road Federation, and the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, as well as from 34 national institutions and agencies, including the Pan American Division of the American Road Builders' Association and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

The majority of the 76 decisions approved by the Congress, and the many technical papers presented for its consideration, dealt with one or another of the five main agenda topics, namely: (I) Tourist Travel—Policy and Planning; (II) Economics and Financing of Tourist Travel; (III) Tourist Travel and Related Services; (IV) Publicity; and (V) Tourist Resources and Special Activities.

Outstanding among these decisions is Resolution I, on the "Organization Plan of the Inter-American Travel Congresses", which requests the Council of the OAS to study and implement the said plan, set forth in Appendix A of the Final Act.

Briefly, this plan provides for: a continuing series of biennial Inter-American Travel Congresses and such additional meetings of the series as may prove necessary, integrated within the Organization of American States as Inter-American Specialized Conferences and maintaining an advisory relationship with the I-A ECOSOC in particular; a Permanent Executive Committee of the Congresses, to be composed of technical representatives of the governments of the five countries selected for that purpose at each biennial meeting; four Technical Committees charged respectively with research and organization, elimination of impediments to travel, tourists' facilities, and promotion of travel, in addition to such other committees as the Congresses may choose to establish; and a Permanent Secretariat of the Congresses, which will function as a part of the Pan American Union, providing not only secretariat services but also informational, editorial, and administrative assistance. The Plenary Assembly of the various Congresses, invested with supreme authority for the proposed organization, will consist of the delegates designated by the governments (the only members of the Assembly enjoying the right to vote), the members of the Permanent Executive Committee, the chairmen of the Technical Committees, the Secretary General of the OAS or his representative, and observers of public or private status.

Other resolutions of special interest for the Organization of American States and its component agencies include those relating to: activities in the field of travel statistics (III, XXX), involving the cooperation of the Inter American Statistical Institute, the IA-ECOSOC, FIAC, and the member governments of the OAS; implementation of Resolution XII of the Ninth International Conference of American States (Bogota, 1948), on simplification of travel formalities, with the aid of I-A ECOSOC (IX); correlation, within the OAS, of all plans and activiti pertaining to the promotion of travel, ar cooperation by OAS organs in the executic of resolutions approved at Inter-America Travel Congresses (X); expansion of th publishing program of the Pan America Union to include a bibliographical bulleti relating to travel (XIII), a quarterly trav review (XIX), travel literature appropria for school use (LI), and the *Guide to Americ* (LVII) previously recommended by th Union itself and by PAIGH; issuance und OAS direction, of a special Pan America postage stamp for the promotion of trav (XXXII); establishment of an Inte American Institute of Travel Research and of a committee within the FIAC fo research purposes (XXXV); organization c a general publicity plan to promote touris travel under the guidance of the Trave Division of the Pan American Union (LIII promotion of legislation for the conserva tion of national parks, and compilation c the pertinent laws by the Travel Divisio (LIX); organization, by the same Divisio of an essay contest on "Social Tourism (LXI); and cooperation of the OAS, th American republics, and Canada in th encouragement of native crafts and arts an the preservation of folklore (LXII).

Resolution LXV designates San Jose Costa Rica, as the site of the Sixth Congress scheduled to take place in 1956.

Other Inter-American Meetings

THIRD REGIONAL NURSING CONGRESS

The Third Regional Nursing Congres was held under the auspices of the Govern ment of Brazil and the Pan America Sanitary Bureau, in Rio de Janeiro, Jul 19–25, 1953. This meeting may be classifie as Pan American in that the Ministers o Health of all the American countries wer invited to send official nurse delegates.

In response to that invitation, officia

elegates came from 15 countries: Bolivia, razil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa ica, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, araguay, Peru, the United States, Uruuay, and Venezuela. In many cases, counries sent extraofficial delegates, as did rgentina, Jamaica, and a number of interational organizations. Moreover, 124 Brazlian professional workers and students articipated in the Congress as observers. The two main subjects of discussion were: 1) legislation for the regulation of nursing ducation and practice; and (2) postraduate courses in nursing. Specific topics resented under these heads were first exmined by study groups and then subnitted for final discussion to the plenary ession, which subsequently approved a ngle recommendation for each of the two rincipal subjects. Recommendation I, on "Principles Basic to Nursing Legislation", uggests formation of a nurses' association in very country where none has yet been stablished; indicates the studies that hould precede enactment of nursing legisation; urges each national nurses' assocition to draw up, with legal advice, a bill egulating exercise of the profession; advoates adoption of a law on professional and uxiliary nursing that will include precise efinitions of those terms and will provide for body of nurses charged with such funcons as supervising interpretation and enorcement of the law; and recommends nformation services to ensure public support legislation designed to improve nursing. ecommendation II, entitled "General oncepts concerning Education for Gradate Nurses", advocates post-basic training keep nurses in touch with developments their fields; outlines principles to be llowed in planning and conducting such ourses; suggests that special national ommittees of nurses and technicians be rmed to act as sponsors and advisors for he courses; recommends budgetary assistance from the respective governments; and points out the desirability of additional in-service programs of education for all nursing personnel.

The Congress also approved 15 votes of thanks, conducted an informal evaluation of the methods employed at the meeting, discussed the program for the next meeting of the series, and accepted the invitation of the Government of Mexico to hold the Fourth Regional Congress in that country.

Technical Meeting of Agricultural Librarians of Latin America

The Technical Meeting of Agricultural Librarians of Latin America was held in Turrialba, Costa Rica, August 16–September 4, 1953, under the auspices of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences and pursuant to a recommendation approved at the Second Meeting of the Advisory Board of the Institute's Scientific-Communications Service. Financial and technical assistance in the organization of the meeting was provided by The Rockefeller Foundation. The purpose of the meeting was to offer an opportunity for an exchange of information and ideas on the organization, administration, and maintenance of agricultural libraries with a view to maximum utilization of available materials and facilities, for progressive improvement of library services; establishment of uniform techniques for classifying, cataloguing, and indexing; and promotion of interlibrary collaboration, including exchange of personnel and scientific data.

Sixteen countries—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela—were represented at the meeting by librarians, employees for the most part of agricultural libraries. Agencies represented by observers or technical advisors were: American Library

Association; Caribbean Commission; Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of Mexico; Department of Agriculture of the United States; Inter-American Housing Center; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences; Pan American Union; and UNESCO (Havana office).

No formal resolutions were adopted at the Meeting, but 22 "results" were recorded, synthesizing the work of the four committees, which dealt respectively with: preliminary listing of books and periodicals that should form the basic collection of any agricultural library; technical processes, with special attention to the Dewey Decimal Classification System and compilation of Spanish subject headings; bibliographical standards; and cooperative measures for the improvement of agricultural libraries and of scientific exchange in that field. A noteworthy result of the Meeting was the formation of an Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians. Progress was also made toward the establishment of an inter-American bibliographical center at the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

Ninth Assembly of the Inter-American Commission of Women

Pursuant to a decision taken by the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Ninth Assembly of the Commission was held in Asunción, Paraguay, September 7–23, 1953. All of the American republics except El Salvador sent delegates to this meeting, at which the Council of the Organization of American States and the International Labour Organisation were also represented.

Many of the 45 resolutions approved by the Assembly were concerned with subjects marked for further consideration at the Tenth Inter-American Conference, in the spring of 1954. Express reference to the Tenth Conference is made in Resolutions I, II, XXII, and XXIII, dealing respectively with submittal thereto of the proposed revision of the Commission's Organic Statute; preparation of the general report to be presented at the Conference by the Commission; participation of women in the Conference; and early completion of the study on the economic status of working women recommended in 1948 at Bogotá with a view to its inclusion in the agenda of the Caracas meeting.

The majority of the remaining resolutions relate to the political, civil, economic, or social problems of women and call for the cooperation of the Secretary General of the OAS, the member governments of the Organization, and interested national agencies and individuals, in the promotion of legislative and educational measures for the solution of such problems. The assistance of the Secretary General is especially requested in the resolutions on the signing and ratification of inter-American conventions relating to the rights of women (VII) and on a proposed meeting of experts and administrators representing women's labor bureaus (XXVI). Resolution XVIII, advocating the establishment of an Inter-American School of Social Work, is addressed directly to the OAS as a whole. The continuing collaboration between the Commission and world agencies with similar interests is reflected in Resolutions X (on transmittal of a report dealing with family property to the UN Commission on the Status of Women); XV (on adoption of the principle of family allowances sponsored by the International Labour Organisation); XXV (on equal pay for men and women, as recommended by the ILO); and XXVI (in which ILO cooperation is requested for the above-mentioned meeting of representatives of labor bureaus).

The 17 votes of thanks or applause include several resolutions addressed to OAS agencies or officials. One of these (XXXVI)

xpresses appreciation of the stimulus erived by the Assembly from the presence a member of the OAS Council; another XXXVII) applauds the contributions of ie Secretary General of the Organization the cause of American womanhood; and et another (XLII) acknowledges the aluable assistance received by the Com-ission from the Department of Interna-onal Law of the Pan American Union.

In addition to the resolutions above ummarized, the Ninth Assembly approved Work Plan for the Commission; a Plan or the Work of Future Assemblies and for reparation of the Agenda Thereof, designed o simplify the task of the Assemblies by oncentrating attention, in even-numbered ears, on socio-economic problems and, in dd-numbered years, on civil and political roblems; and a draft of amendments to ie Organic Statute of the IACW, which ter served as the basis of the revised text pproved by the Caracas Conference.

Mention should also be made of the ections held at the eleventh plenary ses-on, which resulted in the designation of Irs. María Concepción Leyes de Chaves, ermanent Delegate of Paraguay, and Dr. ertha Lutz, Permanent Delegate of Brazil, s Chairman and Vice Chairman of the ommission, respectively, for the period 953–57. The four countries named to com-lete the membership of the Executive ommittee for 1953–55 were: Colombia, cuador, Panama, and Uruguay.

The Tenth Assembly of the Commission ill be held in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, during ie second quarter of 1954, in accordance ith a decision taken at the Eighth As-embly (Rio de Janeiro, 1952).

Meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Study of Low-Cost Housing

In compliance with Resolution 41/53 of ie Inter-American Economic and Social ouncil, the *ad hoc* Committee for the Study of Low-Cost Housing, an organ of the said Council, met at the Pan American Union, in Washington, D. C., on September 14, 1953. The sessions of the committee continued through September 23.

Fourteen countries were represented at the meeting, namely: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, the United States, and Venezuela. International agencies represented were: the Inter-American Municipal Organization, IASI, ILO, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America. Technical and secretariat assistance were furnished by Pan American Union personnel.

Working through two subcommittees which were charged respectively with financial questions and with production problems, the committee made a thorough study of the papers submitted for the meeting, including the voluminous report entitled *The Problem of Low-Cost Housing in Latin America* prepared by the Technical Secretariat of I-A ECOSOC. As a result of its sessions, the committee transmitted its own report (*The Problem of Housing of Social Interest in Latin America*) to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which in turn accepted this document for presentation to the Tenth Inter-American Conference. In Resolution XXXIV of the Tenth Conference, the report is approved for publication and distribution, in slightly modified form.

Meeting of ECLA's Committee of the Whole

Meeting of the Committee of the Whole of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) was held in Santiago, Chile, February 8–10, 1954. It was attended by delegates from the 21 American republics, France, Great Britain,

and Holland; by officials of ECLA, the United Nations Department of Public Information, and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council; and by representatives of the Intergovernmental Committee on Movement of Migrants from Europe, the International Monetary Fund, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the World Federation of Trade Unions. No complete list of participants in the meeting has been made available.

The main item on the agenda was the presentation, discussion, and approval of the progress report prepared by ECLA's Executive Secretariat. Another topic, of special interest to the OAS, was the coordination of ECLA's activities with those of I-A ECOSOC. In this connection, the Commission approved a resolution noting the progress already made toward such coordination and, in particular, the statement of the Principal Director in charge of the Executive Secretariat on the negotiations that had been carried out on the intergovernmental level with this aim in view. Certain participants however, stressed the desirability of complete coordination in such matters as plans for meetings and exchange of documents and information. Other noteworthy points of discussion were: international cooperation in formulating an effective policy of economic development; encouragement of foreign capital investments in Latin America; technical assistance activities of the UN in the ECLA region (in which connection it was suggested that the economic-integration proje proceeding so successfully in Centr America should serve as a model for wo in other Latin American zones); and t problem of coffee prices.

Several of the points above listed w receive further attention at the Six Session of ECLA, scheduled to take place Bogota, in February 1955.

Second Pan American Congress of Veterinary Medicine

The Second Pan American Congress Veterinary Medicine was held in São Paul Brazil, April 5–11, 1954, under the auspic of the Pan American Association of Veter nary Medicine and in conjunction with th Fourth Centenary of the City of São Paul

Only partial information is available i regard to this Congress. Papers were pr sented by participants from at least fiv American countries (Argentina, Brazi Chile, Uruguay, and Venezuela), and fro Spain. The subject matter of these report was classified under nine main heads, eac assigned to a separate section of the Co gress, as follows: Section A, Bacteria Diseases; Section B, Virus Diseases; Sec tion C, Parasitic Diseases; Section D Physiopathology of Reproduction; Sectio E, Pasture, Grasses, Animal Nutrition Section F, Animal Husbandry; Section G Clinics and Surgery; Section H, Hygien and Technology of Food; and Section J Veterinary Education and Professional Sub jects.

IX

THE SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER AGENCIES INCLUDED IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE OAS

Inter-American Specialized Organizations, according to the Charter of the Organization, are intergovernmental organizations established by multilateral agreements and having specific functions with respect t technical matters of common interest t the American states. The following sum mary deals first with the six agencies whic

the Council of the OAS had declared to be Inter-American Specialized Organizations by the close of the fiscal year 1953–54—namely, the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Pan American Sanitary Organization, and the Inter-American Indian Institute—and then with two intergovernmental agencies which, although not so classified, form part of the structure of the OAS.

Pan American Institute of Geography and History

Throughout 1953–54, as in former years, collaboration with other agencies was a salient feature of the technical activities undertaken by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

Cooperation with other Inter-American Agencies

In the inter-American field, special attention was given to participation in the OAS Program of Technical Cooperation. Under this program, the Institute was represented at meetings of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance and directed the execution of Project 29, on the evaluation of natural resources. During the year, the Institute completed work on the first phase of the project: study of the available information on natural resources in the individual countries and of the corresponding technical facilities and needs. The results of this research will appear in eight volumes, four of which have been published. Concurrently with its research, the Institute furnished advice to member countries regarding their technical needs and provided fellowships in natural resources for two trainees from each country. The second phase of the project opened with the inauguration of the Inter-American Training Center for the Evaluation of Natural Resources, located in Brazil.

The Institute of Geography and History also initiated discussions with the appropriate national and international agencies regarding the execution of Resolution LXXXIV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference (Caracas, 1954), which calls for an Inter-American Specialized Conference on the natural resources of the continental shelf and oceanic waters, and for study of a proposal to establish an Inter-American Oceanographic Institute in the Galapagos Islands.

In addition to the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance, OAS agencies with which the Institute maintained close working relations were the Council of the Organization, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the Inter-American Cultural Council and its Committee for Cultural Action, the Pan American Union, and various Inter-American Specialized Organizations.

Cooperation with World Agencies

Similarly, collaboration continued with the United Nations, UN Specialized Agencies, and many other world organizations engaged in scientific work. Especially noteworthy were the services extended by the Institute's Commission of Geography to the International Geographical Union, in connection with the Union's study of arid zones.

Cooperation with National Agencies

The Institute also carried on a program of services to national ministries, organizations, and academic institutions, particularly in the Central American zone, receiving in turn financial and technical assistance from these agencies.

In August 1953, at the request of the Costa Rican Government and in compliance with Recommendation 3 of the

Sixth Pan American Consultation on Cartography (Ciudad Trujillo, 1952), the Institute brought to a successful conclusion its work of linking the geodetic systems of North and Central America. Progress was made, too, in the establishment of geodetic connections across Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil, and across Argentina and Chile, to link the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Geological activities included a project for studying the geology of Central America, carried on during the year in Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, and Nicaragua, with financial assistance from the Geological Society of America. Plans are also under way for volcanological studies in Central America. In collaboration with the U. S. Geological Survey and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Institute produced a number of films on topographic subjects.

In the field of geography, and at the request of the Ministry of Justice of Panama, a PAIGH work group studied and reported upon the question, "Is the territory of Panama Central American or South American?" In compliance with an official Chilean request, work was begun on a geographic-planning study of the Province of Aysen. The Commission on Geography granted fellowships to four students (from Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and the United States), for geographical research and field work in Brazil under the direction of the Conselho Nacional de Geografia.

An interesting undertaking in the field of astronomy is the plan to establish an inter-American observatory that will serve all the member states of the Institute. During the year, the Institute made substantial progress in the preliminary studies regarding this plan, in collaboration with the Government of Ecuador.

The Commission on History continued to administer funds supplied by The Rockefeller Foundation for fellowships in historical studies. The same Foundation collaborated with the Institute, and with the Cuban Commission on Commemoration of the José Martí Centennial Celebration, in preparing several of the historical publications listed below.

Publications

The research and field work conducted by the Institute and its collaborators is closely bound up with a heavy publishing program. Periodicals issued in 1953–54 were: *Revista cartográfica* (Vol. II); *Revista geográfica* (Vols. XI-XIII); *Revista de historia de América* (No. 34); *Boletín bibliográfico de antropología americana* (Vols. XV, XVI—Primera Parte); and *Folklore americano* (Vol. I). Special publications included, in addition to the volumes already noted in connection with Project 29, the following items: the information bulletin on cartography, geography, and history prepared by the corresponding technical Commissions of the Institute; several isolated works on cartographic and related subjects, notably, *Resolución de un gran sistema de ecuaciones normales . . ., Catastro inmobiliario, Guía de las instituciones sismológicas de América*, and a map of Honduras; seven pamphlets on various phases of American history, prepared in connection with the Institute's "Program of the History of America"; two texts on the teaching of American history; *Historiographie d'Haiti* (Vol. I of a historiographical series); *Misiones argentinas en archivos europeos* (one of a series of volumes on American missions in European archives); *Guatemala*, *Mexico*, and *Honduras* (three publications of an archaeological-historical series); *The Pan American Institute of Geography and History: Its Creation, Development and Current Program, 1929–1954;* and several other reports on the development of the Institute. A number of atlases and texts on various phases of geography were in press

r in process of compilation, at the close of he fiscal year.

Participation in Meetings

During this period, the Institute sponored, or assisted in organizing, the followng meetings: Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute (Rio le Janeiro, August 1953); Meeting on the Teaching of History (San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 1954); Special Meeting of the Executive Committee (Rio de Janeiro, June-July 1954); and Second National Cartographic Congress of Argentina. Other ssemblies in which the Institute participated vere: the Tenth Inter-American Conference Caracas, March 1954); the Fifth Inter-American Travel Congress (Panama City, June 1954); and a large number of naionally organized meetings on cartography, geography, geophysics, geology, and history. Moreover, considerable attention was given o preparations for the Sixth General Assembly of the Institute (scheduled to neet in Mexico City in the course of the next fiscal year); for the concurrent Conultations on Cartography, Geography, and History; and for other technical gatherings o be held in the near future under the uspices of inter-American or world agencies.

Outstanding internal developments during 953–54 were: reorganization of the Comission on Geography to form four departnents, dealing respectively with physical eography and biogeography, human geogaphy, regional geography, and teaching nd public information in the geographic ield; formation of new work groups on rban geography, climatology, and coloniation, within the same Commission; creaion of a Committee on Volcanology and of work group on oceanography; reorganizaion of the Institute's Library; approval of egulations for the Executive Committee, General Secretariat, National Sections, and ublications program of the Institute; and establishment of working and pension funds. It is also noteworthy that the 1953–54 dues received by PAIGH came to a higher total than in any previous year.

In general, the satisfactory progress made by the Pan American Institute of Geography and History is attested by Resolution XXI of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, recognizing the meritorious achievements of the Institute and calling for increased support of its activities by the member states.

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

During 1953–54, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences devoted its attention to six main fields of endeavor. Although these fields overlap to some extent, the year's record of accomplishment is reviewed below, for greater clarity, under five of the corresponding heads. The sixth field of activity, comprising the Institute's work under Project 39 of the Program of Technical Cooperation, is discussed in Section X of the present report.

Plant Industry

Plant introduction was an important feature of the plant-industry program. Outstanding among the 409 introductions recorded for the year is a group of coffee species, varieties, and hybrids collected from all over the world because of their resistance, or immunity, to the *Hemileia* rust organism. This collection will facilitate studies on the adaptability of rust-resistant coffee varieties to the Western Hemisphere. Coffee experimentation also included a project carried on with the cooperation of the Turrialba Rubber Station of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which indicated that coffee could be highly productive in that region when grown under full light, on good soil, and with closer spacing than the conventional 3 x 3 *varas*.

Work on rice disease was accelerated, in collaboration with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Reaction to *Helminthosporium oryzae* and *Piricularia oryzae*, the most serious pathogens of rice in American equatorial regions, was studied in 1,708 rice varieties, approximately 300 of which showed enough resistance to warrant further attention.

Early in 1954, an understanding was reached whereby the Institute was to cooperate with the Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture and with The Rockefeller Foundation in a program of corn breeding and evaluation of corn varieties. Under this arrangement, an official of the Institute acts as chief of all corn-breeding projects for the Institute and the Ministry, and as geneticist of the regional corn-breeding program for Central America.

Seed distributions for the year totaled 157 shipments to Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, East Transvaal, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Germany, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Trinidad, the United States, and Venezuela.

The Institute participated in the following meetings connected with plant industry: Seminar on Nutrition of School Children in Central America and Panama (San Jose); Meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences (Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.); Sixth International Congress of Microbiologists (Rome); Seventh World Conference on Cacao (London); Round Table of Coffee Technologists of Latin America (San Jose); Meeting of the Caribbean Section of the American Society for Horticultural Science (Santa Tecla, El Salvador); Meeting of the Cocoa and Chocolate Manufacturers of the United States; and Second Pan American Congress on Agronomy (Piracicaba and São Paulo, Brazil). Staff members of the Institute also took part in several consultations relating to agricultural research or to the formation of agricultural agencies, such as the cacao propagation Center in Jusari, Bolivia, and a proposed inter-American committee for the organization of meetings on agricultural subjects. Toward the close of the fiscal year, the staff of the Cacao Center devoted considerable attention to preparations for the Fifth Meeting of the Inter-American Technical Cacao Committee, scheduled to take place at the Institute's headquarters in July 1954.

Publications issued during 1953–54 include: *Tres nuevas variedades de papa resistentes al tizón tardío; Efecto de pulverizaciones de 2,4-D en el crecimiento de la caña de azúcar de poca edad; Alfaroa manningii, una nueva juglandácea de Costa Rica; Systematic Foliage Distortions in Coffee Attributed to 2,4-D; Influência da intensidade da luz sobre o crescimento e a eficiência assimilatória do cafeeiro; Alguns disturbios nutricionais do cafeeiro em Costa Rica; Método bio-analítico para evaluación comparativa de adherentes en fungicidas orgánicos; An Improved Infiltration Series for Studying Stomotal Opening as Illustrated with Coffee; Estudios sobre la podredumbre de la fruta de cacao causada por Phytophthora en Costa Rica;* y *Efectividad de dos fumigantes de suelo y dos insecticidas contra el nematodo de las agallas de las raíces en tomate y okra.* Work also proceeded on other publications dealing with plant industry, many of which were issued shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

Animal Industry

In the field of animal industry, notable advances were made toward solving the problems of dairying under tropical conditions, as is indicated by the substantial increase in the milk production of the Institute's experimental herd. Controlled time of calving in relation to seasona

matic stress, spraying for *tórsalo* infection, d parasite control proved useful in this nnection. Through earlier weaning and oculations, a reduction was effected in the gh costs of artificial rearing to correct low lf crops and low growth rates in calves. he cooperative native-cow selection-and-provement program of the Institute ogressed toward probable establishment a strain adapted to tropical conditions. ull calves of high-production cows were nt to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, d Nicaragua; and extensive studies in enezuela showed excellent conditions there r a native-cow-selection program. Arngements have been made for a similar ogram in Colombia.

Experimentation in deferred and rational azing was supplemented by mechanical rvesting of fertilized forage on flatland, d by the use of improved methods for ntrolling weeds and brush on hill pastures. ongola grass and a new elephant grass, well as the traditional Jaragua and nperial grasses, continued to be in deand. Four species sent to Mexico as part a IAIAS-FAO project produced good sults there and were utilized in a federal assland-improvement program.

Publications in the animal-industry field ere: "The Inter-American Institute of rrialba Receives Donations from Texas ttlemen", in *The Cattleman* (August 53); *Valor alimenticio del Sotol; Valor tritivo de la cáscara de cacao para producón de leche en comparación con maíz olido y harina de yuca; El ganado ideal ra la América Tropical;* and *Report on vestock Production in Venezuela.*

Economics and Rural Life

The Institute's Department of Ecomics and Rural Life carried on a varied ogram, giving considerable attention to mmunity-development research and, in rticular, to cases of sociocultural change. Reports on five cases were completed and the study of eight more cases was begun. In general, the studies of socioeconomic development show that agricultural communities tend to accept change in specific practices when a need is felt for the change, when it is adapted to the culture of the particular community, and when there is objective proof of its practicability. The Department has nearly completed the preliminary phase of a study on the economic implications of incorporation of new practices into small-farm businesses. Analysis has begun of the data collected on factors affecting the diffusion of coffee and sugarcane cultural practices among the large-farm operators of Costa Rica. In regard to coffee production, economic studies have demonstrated the advisability of harvesting in a single picking.

A special group of community-development projects was designed to increase the effectiveness of rural teachers as a factor in the advancement of the community. Notable projects of this kind were: short vacation courses for teachers; monthly seminars; regular visits of departmental staff members to experimental sites; and distribution of mimeographed courses on the methods, programming, and general philosophy of extension work. The applied-rural-sciences program of the Institute was reoriented to provide postgraduate training in extension education and to concentrate the vocational educator's efforts on direct service to practical agricultural schools.

Work in individual countries included: consultative visits to Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, the United States, and Venezuela; various cooperative activities in Bolivia and Colombia (conclusion of cooperative agreements, assignment of department staff members for work in these countries, a population-movement project in Bolivia, inauguration of a Colombian school for training in rural life,

continued collaboration with the Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia, etc.); and the program of the IAIAS-Costa Rica Coordinating Committee of the Experimental Schools.

In connection with this type of work, the Institute was represented at the following meetings: Coffee Round Table (Costa Rica); Meeting on Programs of Social Welfare (Colombia); and International Course on Agricultural Economics (Chapingo, Mexico).

Pertinent publications were: *Turrialba, su desarrollo histórico; Turrialba, Social Systems and the Introduction of Change; Siete casos de desarrollo de la comunidad; Social Class and Social Mobility in a Costa Rican Town; Health Aspects of the Community-Development Program; Training Agricultural Economists for Latin America* (in English and Spanish); *Coffee Production and Processing on a Large Costa Rican Finca; A Colono System and Its Relation to Seasonal Labor Problems on a Costa Rican Hacienda; Rural Population Stability, Central District, Turrialba; Evolución de un servicio de conservación de suelos hacia el enfoque integral de la comunidad;* and a large number of mimeographed publications.

Scientific Communications Service and Library

The most notable event on the 1953–54 program of the Scientific-Communications Service was the Meeting for Agricultural Librarians of Latin America held in Turrialba, which is reviewed in Section VIII of this report. This Service also collaborated in the Extension-Information Course offered under the auspices of the Northern Zone of the Program of Technical Cooperation, in Havana, Cuba, from August 17 to September 12, 1953. Other activities were: the preparation of photocopies of 23,429 pages from journals, in response to orders received from technicians and institutions in 30 countries; development of the program f promoting the use of abstract journals a bibliographies, in which the libraries of countries participated; and preparation 68 new bibliographies on specific subjec together with copies of 12 lists previous compiled.

In the publications field, the Scientif Communications Service records the fo lowing developments: the third volume the technical journal *Turrialba* was pu lished; the regular mailing list of the journ increased to 887 addresses; 673 copies of t text-book *Administración Rural* were sol the Spanish edition of the *Informati Bulletin* gained a wider circulation, with distribution list of 2,409 addresses in countries; the bulletin *Cacao* (published collaboration with the Inter-American Caca Center) likewise enlarged its mailing list include 1,011 addresses in 37 countrie for the Spanish edition, and 633 address in 72 countries, for the English edition; 1 titles were added to the series "Comunic ciones de Turrialba" and 10 to the "Reprint Series; two new numbers were issued in th "Miscellaneous Publications" Series; 15,0 copies of the illustrated booklet *Yo soy t conejo conservacionista* were distributed i Costa Rica and Honduras through offici agencies conducting conservation program *Carta Aérea*, an advance release of th *Information Bulletin*, was sent regularly t 52 Latin American daily papers; 14 pres releases were mailed to 202 Latin America papers; 275 folders containing informatio on the Institute were distributed; 85 copies were printed of a graphic bookle describing the Service itself; Spanish an English editions were published of a leafle entitled *What Is the Inter-American Institut of Agricultural Sciences?* (10,000 and 5,00 copies, respectively, of the two editions) and a number of extension courses, an nouncements, and miscellaneous items wer multilithed. Extension information wor

conducted by the Institute under Project 9 of the OAS Program of Technical Cooperation.

Cooperative services were extended to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. The coupon plan for payment in national currencies continued to operate in Colombia and Uruguay. New coupon agencies were established in Brazil, Chile, Panama, and Peru.

Library activities (in addition to the above-mentioned Meeting for Agricultural Librarians, during which the IAIAS Library served as a workshop) included the loan of 1,001 publications for outside use; provision of 82 per cent of materials photocopied in the laboratory of the Scientific-Communications service; preparation of selected lists of accessions, totaling 718 entries, for publication in *Turrialba*; registration and checking of 342 abstracts and annotations prepared by staff members or obtained from other sources; distribution of 251 copies of publications originating in the Library; preparation and conduct of a course (in which 15 students registered) on "Use of the Library and Preparation of Bibliographies"; preparation of a pamphlet and questionnaire on agricultural libraries; and compilation of several bibliographies.

The Institute's Librarian was appointed Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians, created at the Turrialba Meeting, and in that capacity drafted a Constitution and By-Laws for the Association.

Student Training

Student-training activities formed a special part of the Institute's program, interrelated with the various fields of work discussed above. In the course of the fiscal year, 67 students from 16 countries received resident training at Turrialba as postgraduates or as special and vocational students. They were distributed as follows: 27 students in the plant-industry field; nine in animal industry; 24 in economics and rural life; five in renewable resources; and two in scientific communications. The *Magister Agriculturae* degree was granted to 15 candidates. The courses offered dealt with botany of tropical crop; coffee; methods of plant breeding; plant pathology; plant ecology; soils; plant physiology; dasonomy; dendrology; animal husbandry; biometry; English, library work; and technical editing. In addition, the Institute gave its annual short course for rural teachers, with 32 persons enrolled, and provided special instruction in connection with the Meeting for Agricultural Librarians.

American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood

Completion of Project 32

The most notable feature of the 1953–54 program of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood was the successful completion of the project entitled "Workshops on the Administration of Children's Services" (No. 32 of the OAS Program of Technical Cooperation). This project called for three courses, to be offered in 1952, 1953, and 1954, respectively. During the first part of each course, trainees from a group of American countries received, at Montevideo (the seat of the Institute), theoretical and practical instruction in the administration of child-welfare work; during the second part, national workshops were conducted in the countries of the respective trainees, with the assistance of the Institute's Technical Delegate and a team of three professional workers.

The second course, inaugurated in April 1953, continued through July of the same year, in the form of national workshops organized in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua,

and Panama. The entire third course took place in the spring of 1954, with the participation of trainees from Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, and Uruguay. The Argentine trainee who had been assigned to this third group was unable to attend the course, but an eminent pediatrician from Argentina collaborated in the workshop as lecturer. The results of the project have been generally acclaimed as a contribution both to technical progress in the participating countries and to inter-American goodwill.

Plans for a Seminar on Juvenile Delinquency

Encouraged by the success of Project 32, the Institute undertook, early in 1954, the formulation of plans for a seminar on juvenile delinquency, to be held in 1955 under OAS auspices. These plans were subsequently submitted to the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance, for consideration.

Preparations for the Tenth Child Congress

Preparations for the Tenth Pan American Child Congress, scheduled to be held in Panama, January 10–15, 1955, required considerable attention throughout the fiscal year. The Regulations of the Congress were drawn up, and a publicity program was conducted to ensure widespread interest in the forthcoming assembly. The Tenth Inter-American Conference (Caracas, March 1954), at which the Institute was represented by an Observer, approved in Resolution XXXIX detailed suggestions for the Agenda of the Tenth Child Congress, which were to be formally transmitted to the Institute by the Secretary General of the OAS.

Publications

The publications program continued at its normal tempo, with steady improvement in the quality of the material publish In 1953–54, the Institute issued four nu bers of its *Boletín* and eight numbers of t *Noticiario*. At the regular annual meeti of the Directing Council (May 1954), t third and final volume on the results of t above-mentioned workshops was present thus completing a valuable compilation up-to-date material on child-welfare stitutions and activities.

Internal Developments

In December 1953, the Directing Coun met in a special session devoted principal to discussing a proposal for utilizing t reserve fund in order to purchase ne headquarters premises for the Institut Upon the recommendation of the Direct General, the Council authorized purcha of the building and grounds located Avenida 8 de Octubre, No. 2882. Tl transaction was completed before the clo of the fiscal year, and preparations have be made for transfer of the library and oth Institute property in July 1954.

Organizational conclusions reached the May meeting of the Directing Counc included a decision to replace the Institute existing technical departments with a sing Department of Technical Cooperation, ar a proposal to increase the quota paymen of member states to an annual sum rangir from a minimum of 500 to a maximum 10,000 dollars, subject to definitive approv of the new plan at a special meeting that wi be held late in 1954.

Inter-American Commission of Women

Conference preparations and participa tion formed a major part of the 1953–5 work program carried out by the Inte American Commission of Women.

Ninth Assembly

The Ninth Assembly of the Commissio (Asunción, September 1953), which i

reviewed in Section VIII of the present report, was preceded by months of intensive documentary preparation. Later in the fiscal year, the preliminary work for the Tenth Assembly, to be held in Port-au-Prince, required considerable attention.

Tenth Inter-American Conference

The activities set in motion at Asunción and subsequently channeled through the Commission's Executive Secretariat, crystallized in important developments at the Tenth Inter-American Conference (Caracas, 1954). The Commission was represented at the Caracas meeting by its Chairman, attending as an Observer, and seven of the Permanent Delegates to the Commission attended as members of their respective national delegations.

Documentary contributions of the Commission to the Tenth Conference were: a report on the civil and political rights of American women; a draft of amendments to the Organic Statute of the Commission; a preliminary report on the economic status of working women in America (prepared in compliance with Resolution XXIII of the Bogota 1948 Conference); an account of the work done by the Commission during the period 1948–53; 117 reference documents for use in the Library of the Conference; and maps and miscellaneous items for the exhibit presented at Caracas by the Pan American Union.

As a result of the Commission's activities, the Conference approved resolutions (X, LVII–LXIII) on the following subjects: creation of specialized educational centers for rural women; the revised Organic Statute of the Commission; transmittal of the preliminary study on the economic status of working women to the governments and to various interested agencies, and preparation of a definitive study for the consideration of the Eleventh Inter-American Conference; applause for the achievements of the Commission; full participation by women in all organs of the inter-American system; transmittal to the governments of the Commission's report on civil and political rights of women, and preparation of a similar report for the Eleventh Conference; a recommendation on the policy to be followed by the member states in regard to the economic rights of women; and a recommendation on legislative measures to ensure to American women full enjoyment of their political rights.

Other Meetings

The Commission was also represented at the Eighth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (New York, March-April 1954), to which it presented a detailed report on activities of the inter-American agency since the Seventh Session and on various aspects of the political, economic, juridical, and cultural status of women. Other assemblies in which the IACW participated were: the Leaders' Conference on Inter-American Affairs (Washington, D. C., October 1953), sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, of the United States; and the ceremony held in New York on May 25, under the auspices of the Unión de Mujeres Americanas (a private international organization) for awarding the title of "The American Woman of 1954".

Technical and Organizational Studies

In the course of the year, the Commission's Executive Secretariat completed, with the assistance of experts especially employed for the purpose by the Pan American Union, the above-mentioned studies on the economic status of working women and on women's civil and political rights. Immediately after the Caracas meeting, the Commission undertook implementation of the resolution calling for a definitive text of the economic study. Pursuant to Resolu-

tion X of its Ninth Assembly, the IACW also compiled material for a report outlining the basic principles incorporated in its own decisions relative to marriage, property, ownership and disposal of possessions, and guardianship of children, for the information of the UN Commission on the Status of Women. In addition, the approval of a new Organic Statute necessitated study and revision of the Commission's Regulations, a task undertaken during the year by the Permanent Delegates, whose drafts will be submitted for consideration by the Tenth Assembly.

Publications

Publications issued in 1953–54 include, in addition to the reports already mentioned, the following items: *Inter-American Commission of Women—Twenty-Five Years of Progress: 1928–1953* (in English and Spanish); draft of amendments to the Organic Statute (in English and Spanish); Regulations and Agenda of the Ninth Assembly (in English and Spanish); *La Mujer en el desempeño de funciones y cargos públicos en las repúblicas americanas;* list of publications of the IACW, 1948–53; *Relación de las tres Convenciones interamericanas: Nacionalidad de la Mujer, Concesión de los Derechos Políticos a la Mujer y Concesión de los Derechos Civiles a la Mujer; La mujer ante el derecho de familia y derecho de propiedad en la legislación americana; Escuelas normales rurales de la América latina; Primer Seminario de la Comisión, San Salvador, El Salvador, 15 de enero—3 de febrero de 1951—Informe Final* (Vol. I); *Noticiero* (No. 5, in English and Spanish); *Memoria de la Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres: 1948–1953; Informe de la Presidenta de la Comisión a la Novena Asamblea; Informe de la Secretaria Ejecutiva de la Comisión a la Novena Asamblea;* and *Boletín Extraordinario de la Novena Asamblea de la Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres.* During the year, the Executive Secretariat of the Commission distributed approximately 4,250 copies of its publications, in American countries and elsewhere.

Progress Achieved

The activities above summarized and the varied promotional program of the Commission can best be evaluated by reviewing the advancement of the cause of women in American countries. In the field of political rights, it is noteworthy that, in July 1953, Costa Rican women participated for the first time in national elections (under the Constitution of November 1949), three women being elected as Deputies to the National Legislative Assembly and one as Councilwoman; and that, in October of the same year, Mexican women gained recognition of their right to vote and to be candidates in national elections. In the civil field, too, advances were made in Costa Rica and Mexico, with the deposit of the Costa Rican ratification of the 1933 Montevideo Convention on the Nationality of Women, and with the modifications of the Mexican Civil and Commercial Codes and Code of Civil Procedure that equalized the civil status of the sexes. Representation of women at international meetings continued to increase, as has already been indicated in regard to the Tenth Inter-American Conference. Another illustration of this tendency was afforded by the Eighth Session of the UN General Assembly (September-December 1953), to which 11 American republics sent delegations that included women. Finally, the resolution of the Caracas Conference on participation of women in inter-American organs was given practical application when Paraguay designated the Commission's Chairman as Alternate Representative on the Council of the OAS, the first appointment of a woman to that high post.

*Pan American Sanitary Organization**

Internal Developments

The calendar year 1953 was marked by important administrative developments within the Pan American Sanitary Organization. Chief among these was the successful completion of the decentralizing program for transfer of many operational responsibilities from the headquarters office of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau (PASB), executive organ of PASO, to six Zone Offices which now operate in the following regions: Zone I—Alaska, Canada, Hawaii (provisionally), and the United States; Zone II—Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico; Zone III—British Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama; Zone IV—Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela; Zone V—Brazil; and Zone VI—Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Reduction of the headquarters staff in Washington kept pace with the decentralization process and, by the close of 1953, the headquarters office had nearly attained its goal of the minimum number of posts essential for efficiency. On the other hand, personnel problems were aggravated in regard to the recruitment of qualified employees for these posts, primarily by the loyalty-investigation program of the United States, which delayed appointments and discouraged applications from the area formerly supplying more than 50 per cent of the Bureau's technically-trained workers.

In the financial field, it is noteworthy that PASO repaid, during the year, the balance due on loans received from The Rockefeller Foundation and the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to expedite purchase of the PASB buildings in Washington. Major financial problems were created by the fact that hopes for certain UN technical-assistance funds were not realized. Toward the end of 1953, the UN Technical Assistance Board adopted a plan for stabilizing future programs by establishing a substantial reserve and by limiting the advance commitments of participating agencies, a measure necessitating drastic revision of the current PASO program. Many American countries, however, made voluntary contributions for special phases of the work planned by the UN Expanded Program of Technical Assistance; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and the Program of Technical Cooperation of the OAS.

Operating thus in a dual capacity—as an Inter-American Specialized Organization and as a regional agency of the World Health Organization—PASO discharged with increased efficiency, throughout 1953, its basic function of promoting health throughout the Western Hemisphere. Resolution III approved at the Seventh Meeting of the PASO Directing Council (Washington, D. C., October 9–22, 1953) emphasizes three interrelated aspects of this function: organization of official health services; training of personnel; and eradication of communicable diseases.

Organization of National Health Services

Under the first of these three heads, substantial progress was made in 1953 as the result of the above-mentioned decentralization trend. Because of the proximity of the Zone Offices to the regions served, governments became more fully aware of the assistance to be obtained from the Pan American Sanitary Organization, and the latter acquired knowledge of local needs and conditions that facilitated effective service and close supervision of field work. In general, the new administrative arrangement diverted emphasis from formal "project" activities toward varied programs

*The fiscal year of the Pan American Sanitary Organization corresponds to the calendar year, and all PASO records are maintained on that basis. Consequently, the following summary of PASO activities is based upon the calender year 1953.

better integrated with the respective national health programs but sufficiently similar and well-coordinated to produce the effect of a broad regional approach. The majority of governmental requests for PASO aid related to physical health, although the Bureau also cooperated with national authorities in mental-health projects. Interesting developments during the year were the stress laid by the governments themselves upon public-health legislation, and the receipt of a request from the Dominican Republic for direct Bureau assistance in the preparation of a new sanitary code. Another PASB activity that contributed notably to the development of health services in the member countries was the Bureau's support of the Inter-American Center of Biostatistics (operating in Santiago, Chile), whose work is of fundamental importance for the organization of national health programs.

Personnel Training and General Educational Activities

The second item emphasized by the Directing Council, "training of personnel", and educational activities in general, were outstanding features of the PASO program in 1953, as in preceding years. During that period, 415 fellowship awards were made; the Bureau directed, or participated in, the work of various training centers, such as the afore-mentioned Center of Biostatistics, the Pan American Foot-and-Mouth-Disease Center (a project of the OAS Program of Technical Cooperation) in Brazil, and the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama in Guatemala; several seminars and training courses were organized, including the Third Regional Nursing Congress; and the PASB Office of Public Information intensified its efforts to educate the public regarding health problems and the work of PASO, through exhibits, films, *Newsletter* and other publications, radio and television programs, maintenance of a speaker's list, library services, counseling services, cooperation with other agencies engaged in informational work, and similar means. A feature of the year's program was the stress placed upon exhibits. Permanent exhibits were provided for all but one of the six Zone Offices; another, prepared for a conference of the WHO National Citizens' Committee, was given a permanent place at UN headquarters; and yet another, shown at the Seventh International Congress of Pediatrics (Havana, October 1953) was awarded a gold medal. The member countries themselves contributed to the educational program by offering professional courses, fellowships, and miscellaneous facilities, such as housing for those attending the training centers.

Disease Eradication and Related Activities

Work on the third main aspect of the program, eradication of communicable diseases, continued with gratifying results, particularly in the campaigns against yellow fever, malaria, smallpox, yaws, and tuberculosis. Regional and zone projects carried on in collaboration with other agencies (OAS, UNICEF, UNTAB, WHO, etc.) and concerned with such matters as insect control, environmental sanitation, vaccination, diagnosis, and virus research, were valuable factors in these campaigns.

Among the miscellaneous activities that contributed in 1953 to the control of disease throughout the Hemisphere, the services rendered by PASB as purchasing agent for the member governments are especially noteworthy. One of the most interesting phases of the supply activity was the purchase and shipment of radioactive isotopes and colloidal gold. Other items supplied were: laboratory and hospital equipment; vaccines; and insecticides.

Inter-Agency Field Mission

A more general, inter-agency project in hich the OAS participated, under the rection of the International Labour rganisation, was the "Joint Field Mission n Indigenous Population", designed to romote economic and social development the Andean Highlands of Bolivia, Ecuador, nd Peru. PASB was represented on the joint rvey team by a public-health expert who eported upon local health conditions and eeds, and the Bureau also assigned a edical officer to the Tambopato Valley in eru, as advisor for a resettlement survey that area.

Meetings

Conference services and participation rmed an important part of the 1953 pro-am.

The Bureau sponsored, or assisted in rganizing and conducting a number of eetings, for example: those held by PASO rgans (the Directing Council, the Executive ommittee, and the Permanent Committee n Revision of the Constitution of PASO); leventh Annual Meeting of the United tates-Mexico Border Public Health As-ociation (El Paso, Texas, April); Seminar n Alcoholism in Southern South America Buenos Aires, May); Fourth Meeting of he Committee of Control Created by the ripartite Border Sanitary Commission of olivia, Chile, and Peru (Arica, Chile, uly); Third Regional Nursing Congress Rio de Janeiro, July); Regional Conference n Health Education (Mexico, D. F., eptember); Seminar on the Improvement the Recording of Communicable Diseases the Americas (Santiago, Chile, No-ember-December); and Fourth Meeting of CAP (Guatemala, December). In addition, reparations for the Fourteenth Pan Ameri-n Sanitary Conference, scheduled to take ace in Santiago in the autumn of 1954, ere under way in 1953.

Inter-American gatherings at which PASO was represented during the year included, in addition to those above listed: meetings of the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance (Washington, D. C., January, March, May, July); Third Extraordinary Meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (Caracas, February); Fifth Session of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America (Rio de Janeiro, April); Argentina-Chile Border Meeting on Hydatidosis (San Martín de los Andes, Argentina, May); Round Table on the Production of Fundamental-Education Material for Adults (Washington, D. C., June); Second Meeting of the River Plate Countries on Border Health (Montevideo, July); Meeting of the *ad hoc* Committee for the Study of Low-Cost Housing (Washington, D. C., September); Meeting on Training of Auxiliary Personnel (Bogota, November–December); Regional Meeting on Training of Auxiliary and Community Workers in Latin America (December); and Tenth Pan American Tuberculosis Congress (December). PASO also sent representatives to many meetings of a broadly international character, including the UN/UNESCO Joint Conference on Social Aspects of Technical-Assistance Programs for Economic Development (New York, March–April); the Sixth World Health Assembly (Geneva, May); the Tenth International Congress of Nurses (Quitandinha, July); the FAO Seminar on School Feeding (San Jose, Costa Rica, August); the First World Conference on Medical Education (London, August); three meetings on yellow-fever problems (Uganda, Africa, September); the Seventh International Congress on Pediatrics (Havana, October); the Third WHO/FAO Conference on Nutrition Problems in Latin America (Caracas, October); and the First Session of the WHO Expert Committee on Onchocerciasis (Mexico, D. F., November-December).

Publications

Publications issued in 1953 were: Volumes XXXIV and XXXV of the Pan American Sanitary *Bulletin*, with a special supplement to Volume XXXV; 10 numbers of the *Chronicle* of WHO (Spanish edition); several subsidiary periodical publications; five new numbers of the "Technical Report Series"; *Reglamento sanitario internacional—memorandum explicativo; Reglamento sanitario internacional—tabla de comparación; Certificación médica de causas de defunción; Los primeros cincuenta años de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana* (reprint); *Décimo curso internacional de malaria y otras enfermedades metaxénicas; Guide for the Reporting of Quarantinable and Other Communicable Diseases in the Americas; Anti-Smallpox Vaccine* (second edition); and various organizational and conference reports. In addition, the majority of the 28 original papers prepared during the year by PASB staff members were subsequently published.

Inter-American Indian Institute

Internal Developments

The membership of the Inter-American Indian Institute increased from 15 to 16 countries in the course of the fiscal year 1953–54. The new member is Brazil, which deposited on November 24 its instrument of ratification of the Convention creating the Institute. In view of the careful attention given in the past to Indian problems by the Brazilian Conselho Nacional de Proteçao aos Índios and the Serviço de Proteçao aos Índios, substantial benefits are expected from the collaboration of Brazil in the work of the Institute. Argentina, whose adherence to the Convention has not yet been ratified by its Congress, nevertheless paid membership dues for 1953–54 and took an active interest in the Institute's program. Accordingly, it is anticipated that Argentina will shortly become the seventeenth count to ratify the Convention.

On the other hand, the Institute w notified, in the fall of 1953, that the D minican Republic had denounced the Co vention on August 12 and would cease be a member one year from that date. In communication dated February 5, 1954, t Minister of Foreign Affairs of that count stated that his government would probab reconsider the matter, but no definiti notification cancelling the denunciation h been received at the close of the fiscal yea

Although the new quota contributio from Argentina and Brazil have increas the annual income of the Institute, i program is still subject to stringent financi limitations. A considerable increase quota assessments is essential if this o ganization is to perform adequately t duties imposed upon it by the Convention.

Conference Activities

In its capacity as Permanent Committe of the Inter-American Indian Conference the Institute was engaged throughout th year in preparations for the Third India Conference, scheduled to take place in L Paz, August 2–12, 1954. The preliminar activities included compilation of a repo on movements of the Indian population i America since the date of the Second Co ference (1949), as well as other studies.

Plans were also made for a seminar o Indian problems in Central America, to b held in one of the six countries of tha region. Two specialists from each countr will attend the seminar and their expense will be met by the IAII. A second regiona seminar is planned for the South America republics.

During the period under review, repre sentatives of the Institute participated i the following meetings: National Congres of Sociology of Mexico (Mexico, D. F. December 1953); Tenth Inter-America

nference (Caracas, March, 1954); Second ssion of the Committee of Experts on digenous Labour of the International bour Organisation (Geneva, March 1954); d Second Congress of the Unión Latina Iadrid, April 1954). The Institute has o been invited to send representatives to veral important international gatherings heduled for the second semester of 1954.

Research and Field Projects

Research projects on the 1953–54 program cluded, in addition to the studies for e conferences and seminars above men- oned, intensive investigation of the prob- ns of Indian women, an aspect of Indian e that has never been satisfactorily studied. he first phase of this project, compilation d evaluation of the data already avail- le, was entrusted to two women research orkers placed under the direction of the stitute by the Mexican Department of oreign Affairs. Upon completion of this ase, the IAII, with the aid of its national anches and the interested governments, ll undertake direct investigation of con- tions and formulation of methods for proving them.

The Tasquillo open-air theater constructed the last step of the Mezquital-Valley Iexico) project jointly conducted by the II and UNESCO, was brought into use for ograms designed to promote the bio- gical, economic, and cultural advancement the Otomi Indians in that area. Local ogress was likewise stimulated through e Patrimonio Indígena of the Mezquital lley, with special emphasis on processing natural resources, spinning, and weaving, t also with attention to such varied atters as irrigation, use of electricity, ad communications, sanitation, and con- uction of schools.

The Institute continued its efforts to tain from member states a representative llection for the Inter-American Exhibit of Indian Arts and Crafts, installed in the new IAII headquarters. This exhibit, which will include large-scale photographs of tourist attractions in the different countries, is designed not only to interest tourists but also to promote mutual acquaintance among the Indians themselves.

Publications

Publication of the periodicals *América Indígena* and *Boletín Indigenista* continued in 1953–54. These two publications together constitute the principal American forum for the discussion, publicizing, and coordination of data on Indian life. Special publications were the subject-matter indices to *América Indígena* and *Boletín Indigenista; El embarazo, el parto y el recién nacido,* a simply written and profusely illustrated work on prenatal and post-natal care for mother and child, which should be particularly useful in Indian communities, where the infant-mortality rate is high; a guide to facilitate use of a manual for rural midwives; *Síntesis histórica e índice general bibliográfico de los Congresos Internacionales de Americanistas;* Volume II of the *Índice del ramo de indios del Archivo General de la Nación; Legislación indigenista del Ecuador;* and *Legislación indigenista de Guatemala.* Work is under way on the *Legislación indigenista de Venezuela,* and similar compilations were published previously on the laws of Bolivia, Colombia, Nicaragua, Peru, and the United States. The Institute plans to issue a combined index and commentary on the entire collection when the Indian legislation of all member countries has been covered in these volumes.

Inter American Statistical Institute

Internal Development

In the course of the past fiscal year, the Inter American Statistical Institute, in addition to continuing the technical projects included in its 1952–53 program, initiated a

series of important measures agreed upon at the Tenth Session of IASI's Executive Committee. These measures were directed toward improving the structure of the Institute, adjusting its resources to the requirements for its development, and stimulating its future growth.

Preparations for Meetings

Throughout the year, the Secretariat gave much of its attention to preparations for the Third General Assembly of IASI Members, the Third Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics (COINS), the First Session of the Committee on Statistical Education (CSE), and the Third Inter-American Statistical Conference.

Technical Projects

Technical activities in 1953–54 included: initiation of vital-statistics experiments in Venezuela and hospital-statistics experiments in Guatemala; inauguration of the Central American Course in Statistics, in San Salvador; and opening of the second annual course of the Inter-American Training Center for Economic and Financial Statistics, in Santiago, Chile.

Publications

In the publications field, noteworthy developments were the appearance of the *Manual de codificación para la aplicación de la Clasificación Uniforme para el Comercio Internacional;* the publication of a special issue of the quarterly review *Estadística*, devoted to statistical organization and administration; and the addition of two volumes to the "Inter-American Textbook Series on Theoretical and Applied Statistics".

Miscellaneous Activities

Apart from the special projects featured in the annual program, consultations and cooperation with other agencies, national and international, required considera paper work and activity of various kin Similarly, the work load was augmented IASI's increasing attention to requests the statistical data and the bibliographi and biographical information maintair in the Institute's files.

A more detailed statement regarding t special projects carried on during 1953– will be found in the section of the pres report that deals with the work done by t Department of Economic and Social Affa of the Pan American Union.

Inter-American Defense Board

General Military Plan and Allied Projects

During 1953–54, the twelfth year of existence as a military planning agency f the collective defense of the Weste Hemisphere, the Inter-American Defen Board continued its studies and deliber tions on perfecting the General Milita Plan for the defense of the American Co tinent. During this period, five addition countries approved the Plan and its A nexes, bringing to 16 the total number nations that have given approval to tl Plan. One country has submitted detaile observations. In addition, work was intens fied to develop plans dealing with comple questions in the following categories: i telligence, transportation, communication and terminology.

Personnel Developments

Important changes in key personnel too place during the year. Lieutenant Genera Howard A. Craig (U. S. Air Force) con tinued in his capacity as Chairman. Briga dier General Carlos Montanaro (Paraguay was succeeded by General Ángel Vaquer Dávila (Ecuador) as Vice Chairman. Briga dier General William S. Fellers (U. S. Marin Corps) continued to fulfill the functions o

irector of the Staff. Colonel Ramón M. arquín (Cuba) replaced Colonel Eliodoro urillo Cárdenas (Bolivia) as Vice Director the Staff. Colonel Hal Randall (U. S. rmy) replaced Colonel Calixto C. Valle . S. Air Force) as Secretary of the Board. ieutenant Colonel César A. Pando (Peru) icceeded Lieutenant Colonel Rubén M. acchi (Uruguay) as Vice Secretary.

Visits

Special features of the year's activities ere visits made to military installations broad and in the United States. At the vitation of the respective governments, he Board visited the Dominican Republic nd Venezuela. Trips were arranged for the urpose of witnessing demonstrations at glin Air Force Base, Florida; the Marine Corps School, Quantico, Virginia; the U. S. Army Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Virginia; and Camp Pendelton, Virginia. The Chairman of the Board made extended visits in every member country, involving discussions with chiefs of state and military leaders.

Sessions and Assemblies

The Board continued to hold sessions of the Council of Delegates, daily committee meetings of the Staff, and Special Assemblies in honor of high officials of member nations. During 1953–54, these Assemblies honored ministers of defense and commanders of armed forces from the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

X
TECHNICAL COOPERATION

nter-American Economic and Social Coun-l

The Committee on Technical Cooperaon met 22 times during the year 1953–54. uring this period, in addition to mainining the Program of Technical Cooperaon continually under general review and ealing with specific aspects of the Program, vo principal topics received the major ortion of the committee's attention. The st was the annual review of the proposed rogram presented to the Council by the oordinating Committee on Technical Astance and the development of the final rogram for approval by the Council. The cond was the preparation of a very deiled and lengthy report on the Program of echnical Cooperation for the Tenth Intererican Conference.

The proposed Program was presented to e Council by the Coordinating Committee September and was the principal topic of discussion in the Committee on Technical Cooperation during nine of its meetings from September to December. On December 8, 1953, the committee presented to the Council a report recommending the approval of the 1954 Program. This was subsequently approved by the Council on January 28, 1954. In the report of the committee, nine projects were recommended for inclusion in the 1954 Program. Five of these were already in operation, the first phase of another was operating and initial steps had been taken with regard to two others. While indicating no priorities for the projects, the committee recommended that the operating projects be continued and that before initiating any new activities the Coordinating Committee should determine that there were sufficient funds to permit the proper continuation of the operating projects. It should then present a report to the Committee on Technical Cooperation

in order that the latter could determine whether it agreed to the allocation of funds for the proposed new activities.

In July 1953 the Committee on Technical Cooperation began work on the report for the Tenth Inter-American Conference. This report occupied the attention of the committee in seven of its meetings in the period from July to December. The report contained a detailed description of the origin of the Program and its operations since its initiation. It also indicated the various problems that had arisen in the operation of the Program during this period and suggested that the Tenth Inter-American Conference take action with respect to three phases of the Program's activities, namely the status of the Program as an activity of the Organization of American States, the future orientation of the Program's activities, and its financial status. This report was submitted to the Council, which took note of it and directed that it be transmitted to the member states for consideration at the Tenth Inter-American Conference.

In October the Committee on Technical Cooperation was again authorized to act as a negotiating committee to meet with Representatives of the member states with regard to their contributions to the 1954 Program of Technical Cooperation. Meetings were held with the respective Representatives, and as a result of these negotiations the level of contributions pledged for the 1954 Program reached a higher level than in any previous years. In addition to the six countries which had increased their pledges in the preceding year, six additional countries increased their pledges for the 1954 Program.

In October, in the course of its review of the proposed Program for 1954 the committee sent a subcommittee on a special trip to survey the operations of Project No. 39, ("Technical Education for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life"), at the headquarters of the project in Cost Rica as well as at the Center of the Norther Zone in Cuba. This subcommittee rendere a detailed report of its mission, which wa considered by the committee in its fin recommendations to the Council with r gard to inclusion of the project in the 195 Program.

Other problems which occupied the atte tion of the committee during the year in cluded the coordination of the Program wit that of the United Nations, a report on th expenditures of the various projects sinc initiation of the Program, the data require by the Council in its annual review of th Program, the transfer of operating project to host governments, and the application o local labor laws to personnel of the Program During the course of its meetings the com mittee met with representatives of all o the cooperating agencies as well as with th field directors of the operating projects an representatives of other interested organiza tions.

Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance

The Coordinating Committee on Tech nical Assistance, composed of representa tives of the seven inter-American agencie participating in the Program of Technica Cooperation, is charged with preparing th proposed annual Programs and with de velopment of the norms and procedures fo the operation of the Program within th policies laid down by the Inter-America Economic and Social Council.

During the fiscal year 1953–54, th Coordinating Committee met five times Four of these meetings were held at th headquarters of the Organization of Ameri can States in Washington, and the fifth i Caracas, Venezuela, during the Tenth Inter American Conference. No new projects wer initiated in this fiscal year although th second phase of one project was authorize

nd organizational work thereon was under ay during the year, with its activities tually being initiated on July 1, 1954. he Committee maintained the Program ntinually under review and considered a umber of administrative questions during ie course of its meetings. The Committee ntinued to submit to the Inter-American conomic and Social Council quarterly ports of the activities of the Program of th a substantive and fiscal character.

At its Twenty-second Meeting the Co-dinating Committee authorized, and in s next meeting approved, a report to the enth Inter-American Conference outlining ie views of the Committee with relation the orientation of the future activities the Program. In this report the Com-ittee reviewed critically the previous tivities of the Program, noting the success the projects already initiated, but point-g out certain difficulties inherent in the ethod of operations on which the Program ad concentrated up to that time. The ommittee, on the basis of its four years of xperience in the management of the rogram, concluded that the educational ientation of the Program was the proper ie and the one which would best assure effective contribution to the long-range rogress of the member states, but in rela-on to method of operation the Committee commended that in the future, instead of eating new and independent training nters, the Program should concentrate on ie improvement of existing educational stitutions.

The Executive Secretariat of the Co-dinating Committee continued to concern self throughout the year with the day-to-y affairs of the Program, serving the oordinating Committee as well as acting Technical Secretariat of the Committee Technical Cooperation. During the year prepared all of the documentation for the e meetings of the Coordinating Committee and for the 22 meetings of the Committee on Technical Cooperation of the Council in addition to preparing in draft and in final form the documents for the Tenth Inter-American Conference. The Secretariat also prepared a revised version of the public information booklet *The Americas Unite for Progress* in three languages. Also for public information the Secretariat continued the periodic publication and distribution of the bulletin *Cooperación técnica*. In early 1954 the Secretariat, on behalf of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, conducted an inspection of each of the operating projects of the Program and rendered a report thereon to the Council. In the course of this inspection trip the Secretariat visited 18 of the member states for consultation regarding their participation in the Program. The Secretariat also attended the meeting of the Economic Commission for Latin America in Santiago and served as part of the Secretariat at the Tenth Inter-American Conference. During the year the Secretariat continued to maintain liaison relationships with the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance of the United Nations and with the bilateral program of the United States Government. The Secretariat assisted with the negotiation of a new cooperative agreement between the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations and the Coordinating Committee on Technical Assistance pursuant to Resolution 43/53 of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

The Tenth Inter-American Conference

As noted above, the Committee on Technical Cooperation, in its report, brought to the attention of the Tenth Inter-American Conference several problems connected with the status, nature and financing of the Program and suggested certain alternatives with regard to solutions therefor which

might be adopted by the Conference. This report, together with that of the Coordinating Committee, was considered by a subcommittee of the economic committee of the Conference with plenary membership. The four proposed resolutions and the report of the subcommittee were approved unanimously by the economic committee and subsequently by the Conference. These resolutions were as follows:

Resolution LXXX,	"Coordination of the Services of Technical Assistance and Technical Cooperation"
Resolution LXXXI,	"Facilities for the Development of Technical-Assistance Programs"
Resolution LXXXII,	"Financing of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States"
Resolution LXXXIII,	"Status and Nature of the Program of Technical Cooperation of the Organization of American States"

By these resolutions the governments of the member states affirmed their belief that the Program of Technical Cooperation is one of the important activities of the Organization and that it should be of a continuing character. The Conference also reaffirmed the educational nature of the Program and recommended that stress be placed on improving facilities for the higher levels of technical training. Also recommended was a study to ascertain the needs for inclusion in the Program of activities in the industrial technological field. Recommendations were made to the governments of member states concerning the manner of their financial support of the Program, all designed to afford the Program that degree of financ stability necessary to its continuing stat and its educational nature. Several oth resolutions approved by other committe of the Conference were related to speci activities of the Program, the most in portant of these giving permanent status the Inter-American Housing Center (Pr ect No. 22) and changing its name to i clude activities in the field of planning. H the end of the fiscal year no positive ste had yet been taken by the Inter-America Economic and Social Council to impleme these resolutions although reports were preparation for the Meeting of Ministers Finance or Economy as the Fourth E traordinary Meeting of the Inter-America Economic and Social Council in relation the Program and its future developmen

Activities of the Program of Technic Cooperation

The Program of Technical Cooperatio of the Organization of American States w initiated by the Inter-American Economi and Social Council at its First Extraordi ary Meeting in April 1950, when it adopte a basic resolution entitled "Program Technical Cooperation of the Organizatio of American States". This resolution April 10, 1950, constituted a charter for th Program and established its basic pri ciples, regulations, and administrative o ganization. The Program functions und the exclusive jurisdiction of the Inte American Economic and Social Council an is executed under the direction of th Coordinating Committee on Technical A sistance. The Program is supported b annual voluntary contributions made b member states to a Special Account fo Technical Assistance.

The basic orientation of the Progra since its inception has been confined to th establishment of international training cen ters to which member states are entitled t

nd trainees for specialized instruction der internationally-recruited faculties of cognized competence. These centers, in dition to providing training, also perform search and consultant functions whose rvices are available to all countries of the ganization equally.

The operations of the Program from its ginning through July 1, 1953, are described previous reports of the Secretary General. detailed statement of the operations of e Program is contained in *Report of the cretariat of the Inter-American Economic d Social Council on the Program of Tech-cal Cooperation of the Organization of nerican States*, prepared for consideration the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or conomy as the Fourth Extraordinary eeting of the Inter-American Economic d Social Council in Rio de Janeiro. This a revised version of the report on tech-cal cooperation which was considered at e Tenth Inter-American Conference.

The Program of Technical Cooperation the calendar year 1954 was approved by e Inter-American Economic and Social ouncil on January 28, 1954. As noted rlier, this Program consists of nine ojects with total operating budgets of ,808,121 plus administrative expenses of 4,660 and a Reserve Fund. This Pro-am contains the following projects:

Project No. 10, *Inter-American Training nter in Economic and Financial Statistics.* ie Center was inaugurated on January , 1953, in Santiago, Chile, in cooperation th the University of Chile, with facilities nished by the Government of that untry. Seventy students were enrolled in first training course. Its second training urse was inaugurated on January 11, 54, with 31 students in its full course, and taking part-time elective courses.

Project No. 22, *Inter-American Housing nter*. The Center was actually opened for ining on May 27, 1952, with organization having been completed in the previous year. On December 18, 1953, 19 trainees from 12 countries completed the first of the Center's annual courses and received their certificates. The second annual course began on March 11, 1953, with 18 trainees from 15 countries, and was completed in December 1953. The third annual course began in March 1954 with 26 trainees from 20 countries. The Center, in addition to its training facilities, also conducts intensive research in building materials and construction methods, offers advisory services to member states, and conducts a scientific communications service.

Project No. 23, *Inter-American Centers of Advanced Training for Urban and Regional Planning*. This project has not yet been initiated due to lack of funds. Twelve countries have expressed a desire to participate in it.

Project No. 26, *Inter-American Rural Normal School*. The first classes of this project were initiated on April 1, 1954, at the Center in Rubio, Venezuela. In 1954 86 students are expected to be in attendance at the school in the full two-year course: 50 on fellowships provided by the Program and the remainder sponsored by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs or by the host government. The project is instructing these students as teams in the organization and administration of rural normal schools, curriculum and teaching in rural normal schools, agricultural education, health education and education for home and family life. Basic general training is furnished in rural sociology, English, Spanish, mathematics, natural sciences, and social sciences.

Project No. 29, *Inter-American Training Center for the Evaluation of Natural Resources*. The first phase of this project, a survey of existing data on natural resources in each of the 20 Latin American countries, was completed in 1953, and the results were published in early 1954. The training center

was formally inaugurated on July 1, 1954, and the courses began on July 5 with 40 fellowship trainees in attendance from 20 countries. In addition, 20 Brazilian students were in attendance, sponsored by their Government or other Brazilian agencies. The training course is divided into three general phases—general course, technical courses, and seminars—all designed to teach the trainees the methods best designed to fill in the gaps in natural resource data in their own countries as revealed by the survey undertaken in the first phase of the project.

Project No. 32, *Workshops on the Administration of Children's Services.* The first international seminar was inaugurated in June 1952 with trainees from seven countries, after which teams from the staff on the project visited each of the countries for the purpose of organizing national workshops. A similar operation was begun in April 1953 with trainees from seven additional countries. The third and last seminar under this project was held in Montevideo from February 15 to May 15, 1954, with trainees from Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, United States (Puerto Rico), and Uruguay. After the international seminar, teams from the project began the organization in each of these countries of the national workshops as in previous years.

Project No. 39, *Technical Education for the Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Life.* Three regional centers have been established for this project, the Northern Zone Center in Havana, Cuba; the Andean Zone Center in Lima, Peru; and the Sou ern Zone Center in Montevideo, Urugua The project is administered and directed a Field Service Unit located in San Jo Costa Rica. During the fiscal year, ni international courses were held and national courses were given at the requ of specific governments. These covered wide range of agricultural specialties cluding agricultural extension, pastura management, home economics, grain st age and drying, soil use and conservatio land economics, and irrigation and draina

Project No. 77, *Pan American Afto Center.* This Center was initiated in Ju 1951 and has now been established in p manent facilities provided by the Gover ment of Brazil. It continued throughout t year its important research and diagnos services and during the course of the fis year gave two training courses in metho of control and prevention of the diseas

Project No. 81, *Pan American Zoonos Center.* This project was included in t 1954 Program as a result of Resoluti 5/53 of the Third Extraordinary Meeti of the Inter-American Economic and Soci Council, but has not yet been initiated d to lack of funds. This project has not y been circulated to the member states f indications of their interest in participatin

During the last half of 1953, Project N 16, *Training Center for Directors of t Cooperative Movement,* completed its thi and final course of training. This was he in Santiago, Chile, with 29 trainees. Th project is not included in the 1954 Progra since, according to its original terms terminated on December 31, 1953.

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*Replaced on January 11, 1955, as Ambassador, Representative of the Dominican Republic, by Dr. Joaquín E. Salazar.

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